# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## WOMEN PASS RESOLUTION ON WAR OUTLAWRY

### International Peace Is Declared to Be Necessary for Economic Unity

### CO-OPERATIVE GUILD MEETS IN ENGLAND

### Great Britain Is Called Upon to Strengthen Arbitration Machinery of the League

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH—The delegates to the annual congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild representing more than 60,000 wives and mothers in the British Isles, unanimously adopted an outlawry of war resolution as follows: "Since international peace is necessary for the economic unity of the world and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, this congress expresses the conviction that war which now permeates the national life, controls the national policy and is entrenched in national and international law can only be abolished by rooting the whole institution, like slavery, out of the legal system of civilization.

"It, therefore, calls upon the Government of Great Britain to give a lead by pressing for the strengthening of the judicial arbitration machinery of the League of Nations in order that law should be substituted for war, for the removal of 'sanctions' from the Covenant of the League and their replacement by the outlawry of all war and for a provision for total disarmament."

Another resolution unanimously passed said: "Believing that another European war will destroy the nations engaged and the possible delay for centuries of the coming of a co-operative commonwealth, this congress asks that the question of ensuring permanent peace be put to the forefront of the programs of the co-operatives and Labor parties at the next general election, and asks that the parties pledge themselves to support the Russian proposals for universal and complete disarmament, to urge the League of Nations to call a conference of all nations for total disarmament, and if it should prove necessary to satisfy the continental desire for security, to allow a small international police force under the League."

## LOCKOUT THREAT TO TEXTILE TRADES

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The textile finishing trades in Lancashire and Yorkshire are threatened with a lockout. The negotiations which were in progress a considerable time took a grave turn when the National Union of Textile Workers failed to reach an agreement with the employers after a five-hour conference. The attempts still being made to prevent a stoppage so far have been unavailing.

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## No Neck Craning in This New Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A NOVEL feature of the new £10,000 festival hall just opened at Alderley Edge, near Manchester, which accommodates 1000 persons, is a mechanical device, said to have been introduced for the first time in England, whereby the rear half of the floor can be raised 3ft. 6in.

The audience thus is enabled to have an uninterrupted view of the platform, no one being obliged to crane his or her neck to see what is going on.

## Nations Linked in Friendship by Vast Trade

### Tourists Aid Understanding Between United Kingdom and United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The immensity of the world trade between the two greatest commercial nations—the United Kingdom, and the United States—and their mutual confidence as shown by huge investments of dollars in England and pounds in the United States, is revealed in a new survey by the Department of Commerce.

Not only do financial bonds unite the English-speaking peoples, but a growing interest and curiosity between the peoples is made manifest behind the colorless figures of tourist expenditures. American tourists have been known to spend large sums annually in England, but the new study shows that the sums spent in the United States by English tourists are also, in the words of Dr. Roy Hall, the economist making the compilation, "surprisingly large."

**Comparison of Investments**

American long-term investments in the United Kingdom are estimated at $600,000,000 of principal, with a yield of $36,000,000. The British long-term investments in the United States are estimated at $1,360,000,000 yielding $80,000,000. The investors of the countries, who base judgments on facts rather than sentiment, thereby show their mutual confidence and esteem in the other nation.

At the same time the tourists who travel from reasons of interest and sympathy, are increasing between the two lands, and thereby helping to interpret the one nation to the other.

American tourist expenditures in England were estimated at $41,000,000 in 1927, while the per contra item showed British visitors probably spent $24,000,000 in America in 1927.

**Film Royalties Equal Insurance**

One curious fact, shown by the table, is that American purchases of British insurance, particularly of marine insurance, roughly balanced British payments to the United States for motion picture royalties—about $6,000,000 for each of these items. An Englishman, watching a Hollywood film in a Kensington cinema, was unconsciously helping to balance the debt of an American ship owner, due to a London broker.

America's total turnover with the United Kingdom on "current" items in 1927 approximated $1,634,000,000 or about one-eighth of the United States trade. The gross imports of English products to the United States were $221,000,000 and exports to England were $829,000,000.

**424,000 Tourists Listed**

Last year British vessels collected for about 424,000 passages from foreign tourists. At an average of $170 each, the total collected would be $72,000,000. In 1927 Great Britain paid into the United States Treasury $160,150,000 on account of war debts.

The balance sheet, which Dr. Hall points out is the first of the kind ever attempted, and hence not final in its estimates, shows the United States with a "favorable" balance of $483,000,000. This is reduced about 7 per cent by invisible items. This sum is settled by capital transfers and triangular movements in international transactions. For instance, the United States had an "unfavorable balance" with British Malaya of $264,000,000, with British India $68,000,000, and Ceylon $38,000,000.

## CHANNEL DREDGING ORDERED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announces allotments of $10,000 for the dregding of Block Island Harbor Refuge, Rhode Island, and $1700 for the restoration of the channel of the Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

## *They Did Not "Land," but They Saw the Rock*



Modern Pilgrims of the Congregational Churches of England Who Visited Plymouth Especially to View the Historic Scenes That Surrounded the Earlier Landing There of the Mayflower Contingent 308 Years Previous. They Were Particularly Interested in Plymouth Rock, as Will Be Noted in the Picture. "We Contrast the Landing of the First Pilgrims With Your Arrival," Said William T. Eldredge, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Plymouth, Mass., In Welcoming the Pilgrims, Who Saw a Wreath of English Laurel Placed on Plymouth Rock in Their Behalf. "They Cleared Away the Forest Primeval for the Beginnings of This Great Nation. You Have Done Your Bit to Tear Away the Forests of Misunderstanding, to Sow Seeds in the Fields of Our Minds Which Shall Produce a Large Crop of Good Fellowship and Good Friendship."

## STEEL BUILDING FIELD WIDENED BY NEW SYSTEM

### Standard Specifications Are Adopted by 30 Cities—Artistry in Bridges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Standardized specifications for steel building construction which were drafted by the American Institute of Steel Construction have been adopted in 130 large cities in the United States and Canada, according to an announcement just made here by Lee H. Miller, chief engineer of the institute.

The institute, which was organized in 1921, is composed of structural steel fabricators of the United States and Canada. The standard specifications, Mr. Miller said, have been approved by the building code committee of the United States Department of Commerce and by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

One of the most important provisions of the standardized specifications, Mr. Miller added, is that governing the working stress in steel construction. Under the practices in vogue when steel was being made by the Bessemer process, and before its chemistry was thoroughly understood, the restriction was 16,000 pounds stress per square inch, Mr. Miller said.

Improvement in the quality of steel through the modern open hearth processes has made possible specifications of 18,000 pounds stress per square inch, with an adequate factor of safety.

"It is estimated that an annual saving of $5,000,000 would be effected in the New York Metropolitan District alone by use of the institute's standard specifications," Mr. Miller declared. "To this must be added the elimination of an interest charge of approximately $300,000 a year on the steel which is now virtually wasted because of the lower specifications which require the use of more material."

"In addition, we promise the development of artistic design in steel bridges. The element of grace and beauty in bridge design has too frequently been neglected. European bridge builders have given us some notable examples of beauty in steel bridges. American designers are now beginning to follow their example."

## *Palestine Architect Wins Contest for Plans to Erect a Slumless Birmingham*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM — Birmingham is planning an entire reconstruction of the center of the city, the sweeping away of acres of slums, and the building of a magnificent civic center.

In order to obtain the best possible scheme for this work the municipal authorities asked for plans from architects all over the world, and the winner of a well-organized competition has recently been announced as Maximillian Romanoff.

From the international point of view, this competition and the result is of exceptional interest. Mr. Romanoff is a son of Jewish parents born at Vilna in Lithuania, his father being at one time a building contractor. The boy studied architecture in Moscow and Petrograd, and was a student of town planning in Austria and Germany.

Eventually he settled in Palestine, where he has been engaged on town planning schemes for Mount Scopus and Mount Carmel.

Mr. Romanoff is himself an internationalist in outlook, and speaks Hebrew, Russian, and German fluently. He can also speak and write a little Finnish and Arabic, can print his plans in English and is working hard at French.

Before entering for the Birmingham competition, Mr. Romanoff had to make a specially close study of English building by-laws. Altogether he took two months in preliminary work, three months in preparing the rough sketches, and two weeks over the finished drawings.

## Hoover's Policies to Stress Good Business Administration

### Secretary Would Carry on President's Economic Plans—G. O. P. Favorite Believed Certain to Win Easily Over Smith in November

By CLARENCE W. BARRON

Publisher of the Wall Street Journal and the Boston News Bureau.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—From standpoint of business Herbert Hoover would make as great a President as Calvin Coolidge. He would sarry on the Coolidge economic policies. He would go a step further in an attempt to co-ordinate business and industry.

No one can disclose truly the plans and policies of Mr. Hoover previous to his speech of acceptance. Some of his ideas, however, may be outlined in brief.

He hopes through conference with railroad officials and through legislation to put the transportation system of the country on a firmer basis.

He is the one man eminently fitted to co-operate with industry and commerce in extension of American markets abroad. The work he has done in this direction as Secretary of Commerce would be continued and enlarged.

**Studied Merchant Marine**

He has made a study of the American merchant marine. The problem of giving an adequate foreign trade fleet on a basis of private ownership is one that he would be expected to tackle quickly.

Mr. Hoover has consistently opposed all excursions of the Government into the domain of private business, and his policy as President would emphasize his strong convictions in that direction.

He is sympathetic with the movement to interpret the anti-trust laws so that they may not interfere with legitimate combinations of business and industry, particularly as these combinations touch the important export field.

One sentence spoken by Herbert Hoover some eight years ago illustrates his whole point of view toward government and economics. He was called before a Senate committee inquiring into operations of A. Mitchell Palmer, then Attorney-General, to control the price of sugar. He was asked if he thought Mr. Palmer had taken hold of some details of the problem in the right way.

**Economic, Not Political**

"The whole trouble is basic," Mr. Hoover replied in effect. "They have tried to tackle an economic problem in a political way. It cannot be dealt with in that way. It is an economic problem and must be dealt with in terms of economics."

Mr. Hoover has said the same thing many time in different forms, but his dictum to that Senate committee perfectly illustrated his whole view of government as it touches business. The Federal Government may aid, it may suggest, it may be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)


Delving Into a Treasure Chest of Vanishing Indian Legends

reveals the literature of the American Indian. Some of the fireside tales of the dwindling tribes and the efforts of anthropologists to preserve them will be told

Tomorrow

in a Magazine Feature




## Junior Chambers of Commerce Talk of Joining Seniors

### Delegates to National Convention Promote Aviation Progress by Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Determined to practice what they preach, several delegates to the ninth annual convention of Junior Chambers of Commerce arrived here by airplane. One of the organization's major objectives at this convention is encouragement of aviation development.

H. Grady Vien of East St. Louis, Ill., national president, set the example, coming from Dallas by air. He was forced down at Mexia, Tex., by rain, however, and William Henry Harrison 3d, of Indianapolis, Ind., executive vice-president, and descendant of the former President of the United States, responded to welcoming addresses in his absence.

Besides aeronautics, outstanding junior chamber objectives are forest preservation, war on "loan sharks," and aiding young business men.

Proposal for a merging of interests by national senior and junior chamber organizations sponsored by Flint and Pontiac, (Mich.) junior chambers, aims at co-ordination of local senior and junior units.

According to J. N. Tucker, of Pontiac, co-ordination could be made to eliminate double overhead expense. He added that uniformity also is sought, pointing out that some cities have senior, others junior chambers, and some both, but not co-ordinated.

This proposal relates to readjustment of local dues to the national organization as demanded by the large Los Angeles junior chamber. The Brooklyn Junior Association, 1300 strong, also seeks dues readjustment. Brooklyn, N. Y., and Flint, Mich., are chief contenders for next year's convention with St. Louis also a tentative candidate.

## COMMITTEES WORK 40 HOURS ON FARM PLANK

### Dry Issue, Expected to Be Major Item, Disposed of in 17 Seconds

By a Staff Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Forty hours of debate in open and executive session by sub-committee and the full committee of the Platform Committee of the Republican National Convention produced a farm plank, but did not end the controversy over the issue.

The prohibition question, on the other hand, the one issue that it was expected would result in an open clash on the convention floor, was agreed upon both in subcommittee and full committee without delay. In fact, when the full committee took up the dry plank for final ratification, it was disposed of in 17 seconds, by actual timing, and only five votes were counted against the declaration, a striking victory for the dry cause, and William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, the author of the plank.

The wets also announced they would not carry their fight any further. William S. Vare of Philadelphia, who was leader for the dry opposition, upon the adjournment of the platform committee, declared the wets would not offer a minority report on the dry plank.

"We made our fight in the committee. We had our chance and will abide by the outcome," Mr. Vare said.

Thus apparently was brought to an amicable and a most unspectacular solution a problem that party leaders had feared would cause turmoil and bitterness.

But when the full committee, late in the second night of its work, gave final approval to the platform that had been evolved and prepared for its presentation to the convention for its consideration the following morning, the farm issue, however, was far from disposed of.

**Two Groups at Work**

Two groups, allied on the issue, though differing on the extent of a protest report, left the committee chambers for additional hours of labor on minority declarations.

One dealing strictly with the farm plank, according to farm leaders, has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Full text of platform on Page 10.

## *"Left" and "Right" to Be Substituted for Nautical Terms "Port" and "Starboard"*

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The words "port" and "starboard," in use for generations, were unanimously recommended for deletion from the nautical dictionary in favor of the prosaic "left" and "right" by the representatives of 14 nations at a session of the International Shipping Conference here. The change involves not only the loss of two historic words, but an alteration from indirect to direct methods of steering, for whereas the orders "port" and "starboard" refer to the direction the steering tiller is to be moved, "left" and "right" will be used to denote the direction in which a ship should actually turn.

The conference also passed a resolution condemning the system of double taxation as economically unsound and standing in the way of the development of world trade, and welcomed the proposals put forward last year by a gathering of experts under the auspices of the League of Nations for bilateral agreements abolishing the practice.

The participating nations include the United States, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Great Britain.

# PLATFORM REPORTED INCLUDES REGULARS' FARM RELIEF PLANK

### Delegates and Spectators Listen Intently as Senator Smoot Reads Party's Stand on Big Issues

### MENTION OF HOOVER'S NAME GREETED WITH ROAR OF CHEERS

### Hearty Applause Follows Reading of Dry Plank, Which Upholds Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act by Name

By Willis J. Abbot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—This should be, probably will be, the great day of the convention, but it is called to order with the galleries scarcely a third filled. Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, appearing on the platform to read the resolutions, is greeted with mild applause, which is hardly swelled when he pays a tribute to the Administration of President Coolidge. That curious absence of enthusiasm which has characterized this gathering and which is commented upon by every veteran observer is apparent. Few people other than delegates appear to listen to the speaker and these few punctuate his endeavors with cries of "louder." Everybody expects something sensational, for out of the committee on resolutions have come all sorts of rumors. We hear that the "allies" are going to offer a resolution to adjourn to Monday, and that the farm forces intend to ask that the "embattled" farmers, who, to the number of 300 or 400, have been dismally parading Kansas City's streets for the last three days, should be granted admission to the hall. The swinging Hoover majority will take care of both propositions.

**Moses Has Sense of Humor**

Perhaps we have not gone far enough to test the real quality of Senator Moses as a presiding officer, but we all know how well his sense of humor will serve him, and the convention, in the turbulent moments that are to come. He has just informed the noisy galleries that the "vast army of sergeants-at-arms" will be turned loose upon them unless they quiet down. Anyone who knows how widely badges for this eagerly sought office are distributed will appreciate the jest.

Perhaps the Senator may compete with Will Rogers for the humorists' palm. The latter printed this morning the statement that the Indiana delegation Wednesday wanted a recess to visit friends at Leavenworth, which happens to be the seat of the federal penitentiary. I quoted this to a group of Indianapolis correspondents sitting behind me and was assured that it might sound like a joke but it was in great measure true.

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Senator Smoot is reading the foreign policy sections of the platform. It is a carefully presented record of real accomplishment and a promise of suitable participation in the world's problems. But it arouses no interest in the galleries, or enthusiasm among the delegates. The reference to the outlawry of war passes almost unnoticed, and the thumps of the chairman's gavel in the vain effort to restore order takes the place of applause.

After the fashion of the practical orator, Senator Smoot pauses after his declaration of refusal to join in the League of Nations. No applause came. The very comprehensive and in the main able discussion of foreign affairs seems to arouse not the slightest interest. Probably this is due to the preoccupation of the convention with the problem of the farmers. But when the agricultural sections are reached, the delegates are almost equally cold. The one section which is replied upon to meet the demands of the extreme farmers' advocates reads:

**Pledges Party to Aid Farmers**

"The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interest of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success."

This may mean much or little, according to the convictions of the one who construes it. For example, if the farming industry were to be placed on an economic equality with the shipping industry by appropriations similar to those made in behalf of the Shipping Board, the farmers would get enough to supply their equalization fee, with money to spare. But few will give so liberal a contribution, least of all the farm leaders whose minority plank especially disavows any desire to raid the Treasury, but recommends the distribution of costs of equalization over the products affected.

Having weathered the agricultural plank without a storm, the Senator goes on. Now comes the first mention of Secretary Hoover in eulogy of the work of his department. In the days of Bryan and Roosevelt such a reference to the probable nominee of the convention would have aroused a storm. Around me sit men who witnessed the Bryan orations at Denver and again in this very hall 28 years ago, and the Roosevelt riot in Chicago in 1904.

With reminiscences of dancing standards, flying hats, shrieking women, marching and cheering delegates make the hall a pandemonium for nearly an hour, we stand to observe the spectacle. It does not come.

**Hoover Demonstration**

Have the days of violent political enthusiasms passed? The galleries are almost quiescent whereas in other days the galleries led in such demonstrations. The delegates to be sure rise cheering, but not even Califor-

## Motor Record Nears 150-Mile-Hour Mark

By the Associated Press

Detroit

A NEW world's speed record for automobiles over any track other than a straightaway was set when Leon Duray, race driver, piloted a car similar to the one he drove at the Indianapolis races over a 2½ miles track here at a speed of 148.1 miles per hour. The old record held by Frank Lockhart was 147.07 miles per hour. Duray's new mark received official sanction from five representatives of the American Automobile Association.

## Children Taught Value of Savings From Fresh Angle

### Motive Less Apprehensive and Based on Self-Respect, Says Savings Bank Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Opportunity is being emphasized as the motive for saving among the pupils of the public schools in the United States, according to Austin McLanahan, Baltimore, of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, in convention here.

Thrift is being developed on a new basis, he said. Whereas saving used to be advocated and practiced with solicitude for protection against possible future want as the principal urge, the thrift habit is now being inculcated in the schools on the appeal of developing self-respect and farsightedness in the child, teaching him the satisfaction of having a savings account and the value of providing the means to grasp future opportunities.

"School officials," Mr. McLanahan said, "are recognizing the value of the habit of thrift in developing self-respect in the child; and, through the children, homes that could not otherwise be reached are coming under the influence of this instructional system.

"People are naturally cautious and suspicious of advice in the matter of investing money," he said, "and more so when their capital is limited, but if only they could be persuaded to consult their banker before venturing into get-rich-quick speculation, a vast amount of discouragement would be avoided and their carefully hoarded savings could be applied to conservative, safe investments with which the banker is familiar because it is his business to know them for the bank's investment."

## AMERICAN SHOES FOR MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Footwear of American manufacture is becoming more and more popular in Mexico, according to figures just announced by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico. Mexico imported 273,874 pairs of footwear of all kinds—leather boots, shoes, slippers, athletic and miscellaneous — from the United States during 1927. Their value was placed at $843,909.

nia, the home State of the almost certain nominee, tries to start a parade. It is all over in five minutes, and the reader drones on.

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Comes now the plank on prohibition, and all are silent to catch it. We find that on that will be made the second fiercest fight of the convention, led by Nicholas Murray Butler, who was wandering about the hotels last night assuring all who would listen that the only way to defeat "Al" Smith was to adopt a wetter plank than Houston would listen to. But the plank which the majority presents is the least equivocal on that subject which has ever appeared in a national platform.

It upholds by name the Eighteenth Amendment, and declares without evasion or weasel words for its literal maintenance and enforcement. It evokes from the galleries a general response of applause and obvious approval from the body of delegates.

With these two mooted issues thus fairly laid before the convention we sit back and await the results of the "embattled" farmers and the "embottled" wets. Ten minutes is to be allowed each speaker, and despite the genial climate which Kansas City has thus far maintained a "hot time" is expected in the old town tonight.

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We of the Monitor in the press seats perk up our ears with interest, and feel a not unjustified pride when Senator Smoot reads this plank:

**On National Defense**

"National defense:

"We believe that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms, the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such services as may be required, and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether utilized in actual warfare or private activity."

We recall that this proposition, already more than once presented for legislative action in Congress, and now made explicitly part of the political program of the Republican Party, had its earliest and most forceful advocacy in the columns of the Monitor more than four years ago. From that early advocacy has grown the movement which, comprehending among its champions the Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, innumerable national organizations and the great mass of the press of the Nation, now triumphs with this declaration which will insure early and effective legislation.

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**Dealing With New Issues**

An illustration of the fact to which I referred in my dispatch Tuesday, that this convention is dealing with new issues and is dominated by new men, was furnished in the course of Senator Moses's speech as permanent chairman of the convention. The Senator presented an oration of a sort which in bygone days would have stirred a Republican convention to ecstasies of enthusiasm. Today, one after another of his most provocative periods failed to get a "hand."

In stinging sequence he chronicled what he held to be the dire sins of the Democratic party in the past, and each time stopped for applause. It never came. When he spoke bitingly about the past affection of the Democratic party for fiat money, or scornfully of its advocacy of the League of Nations he clearly expected a response from his audience. But the delegates sat impassive, while the galleries refused to respond. This might have been expected. It would be just as well for orators to know something about the trend of thought among their hearers.

When fiat money was in issue, Kansas City was by no means averse to it, and the League of Nations always appealed to people of this section. Their memories are not short enough for them to be enthusiastic over attacks upon their past belief. Only when the Senator denounced Tammany and with real oratorical fervor declared the purpose of the party to meet and defeat the advance of the Tiger on the White House did he get his audience stirred to enthusiasm.

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**Educated Opposition**

Political history has not often shown a convention seriously influenced by the public sentiment of the community in which it is held. I cannot myself recollect a single instance in which any special candidate has profited by the devotion of the people of the convention city to his cause.

The most glaring illustration of the rule recently presented was the case of Governor Smith in New York four years ago. An earlier one was that of Gresham in Chicago nearly 40 years ago. Lowden got nothing out of the fact that Chicago was the convention city when he was last candidate.

Nevertheless, one cannot but feel that Mr. Hoover's campaign is being waged in a most hostile community. Perhaps it is not that Kansas City itself is so strongly anti-Hoover but it is the center of that agricultural district which has been diligently instructed in hostility to the Secretary of Commerce. Its streets today are filled with people from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and other agricultural communities who have been led to believe that some mysterious service can be done them by any candidate other than the Secretary.

Accordingly as one walks the streets one has thrust into one's hand publications of various sorts ranging from a slanderous card to a paper of six or eight pages given over entirely to offensive attacks upon the leading candidate for the nomination. Moreover, the conversation overhead in hotel lobbies, elevators and cars takes largely the form of repeating these slanders, and of insisting that the Secretary's nomination would be a hostile act toward the agricultural territory of which this city is the center.

**Serious Situation**

In a somewhat extended experience of national conventions I never have known mud batteries big and small to be turned upon any candidate to quite the extent which is apparent here. It is a serious situation, not merely for the gentleman who suffers, but for the party as a whole.

The vote Wednesday on the report of the Committee on Credentials showed the Hoover forces in absolute control at the convention, It would be wise strategy if they should utilize this control to force a speedy nomination even though the cry of "steam roller" should be raised. Every day adds to the bitterness of the situation, which is already menacing.

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A veteran correspondent remarked as Wednesday night's session of the convention was adjourned before it had actually met, that he felt he must be attending a Democratic convention. There has been lacking here from the start that smoothness of organization and that essential harmony beneath all personal rivalries which has characterized Republican conventions except the historic one of 1912.

This may be due to the intrusion of new issues, new men and new methods. It certainly is due somewhat to the apparent unwillingness of those who actually possess power to utilize it for the expedition of the business of the day. There has not been a sign of the remorselessness of the majority which ordinarily characterizes Republican conventions.

**Radicals Get Chance**

The sudden check put upon the work Wednesday night resulted simply from the unwillingness of the majority in the Committee on Resolutions to force through, as they well might have, the report of the sub-committee which had been reached after an all-night session. Instead of this, every opportunity is going to be given the advocates of radical farm legislation to press their cause before a full committee. At this moment the statement comes out of the committee room that another all-night session will probably be necessary if a conclusion is to be reached.

No one is sanguine that at the hour set for the meeting of the convention a report will have been completed. In the end it may be good policy to allow the advocates of the equalization fee, for that is what the struggle is about, to fight out their fight in the committee rather than at the polls in November, but there are many who feel that the more speedily this convention can be adjourned the better it will be for Republican harmony in the coming campaign.

It is interesting, by the way, that the liquor plank about which most violent dissension was expected is not what is holding up the committee at present. This plank as now drawn and as it will be presented to the convention is as strong a dry statement as could be hoped, mentioning as it does the Eighteenth Amendment by name and demanding its literal enforcement. Doubtless there will be a fight upon it in the convention Thursday, but there is little apprehension of any material change.

## New York's 90 Votes Added to Hoover List

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Republicans, who, under the domination of Charles Hilles, National Committeeman, had held out against the nomination of Herbert Hoover, in favor of President Coolidge, reversed themselves and "got on the Hoover band wagon."

At a caucus of the delegation of 90, the largest single delegation at the convention, it was determined by an 80 to 10 vote, to vote for Mr. Hoover on the first ballot, along with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the other two large delegations which were considered as holding the balance of power in the nomination contest.

The Pennsylvania and Massachusetts delegations, two days previous, and a few hours before the convention was officially opened, had voted to support the Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Hilles, who previously had shown his control of the New York delegation by electing anti-Hoover officers for the group, cast his ballot by proxy for the Hoover nomination at the final caucus. His vote was submitted by Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler.

## Coolidges on Way to Summer Home

### Presidential Party Starts for Wisconsin Without Any Especial Ceremonies

ON BOARD PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SPECIAL TRAIN en Route to Superior, Wis. (AP)—Delayed two days in leaving Washington for his vacation, President and Mrs. Coolidge are journeying steadily westward on their way to their Wisconsin summer home.

The departure of the presidential party from Washington occurred without special ceremony. Mr. Coolidge was reported as having indicated that he would prefer that the customary farewells from Cabinet officers and other officials at the station be dispensed with. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, had called at the White House earlier in the day to say good-by.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge left the White House for the station almost three hours before the scheduled departure of the train, Mrs. Coolidge smiling to those few who happened to be along their path in the station.

The special car had been placed in the silence and darkness of a remote siding where it stood quiet, except for the barking of Rob Roy, Tiny Tim, and King Cole, three of the White House dogs allowed in the special car, until it was hitched on to the rest of the train when this pulled out of the station proper.

The nine-car special train sarried about 70 persons, executive clerks, household employees, secret service operatives, about 10 newspaper men and half a dozen press photographers. A radio set had been installed on the train by which the radiocast proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Kansas City could be distinctly heard.

## FRIENDSHIP MAKES SUCCESSFUL TEST

TREPASSEY, N. F. (AP)—Jubilant at the successful outcome of their first test flight early today the crew of the Fokker tri-motored monoplane, Friendship, definitely set 1 o'clock eastern standard time tomorrow morning as the hour of their takeoff for Europe by way of the Azores Islands.

There had been general expectation that Miss Amelia Earhart and her companions Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon would hop off this morning but Stultz, the pilot, announced he wished to make an all daylight flight. He said the 1342-mile trip would require about 14 hours. From the Azores the fliers hope to continue to Lisbon, Portugal and from there to Southampton, Eng.

**AIRCRAFT SUIT DISMISSED**

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Thomas B. Thacher has dismissed the Government's suit in equity against the Standard Aircraft Corporation to recover $2,394,438.48 which it alleged had been illegally paid in settlement of war air contracts. A counter claim of the defendant for an additional payment of $142,000 was also dismissed.

## Mr. Hoover Keeps at Work Despite Convention News

### Refuses to Listen to Radio and Makes No Comment on Likely Nomination

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While the long-distance telephone, telegraph, and radio connected Herbert Hoover's office with Kansas City, the Secretary of Commerce went on with routine work, refused to listen to convention radiocasting, disregarded most of the congratulatory telegrams that piled on his desk during the day from sympathizers who believe his candidacy is certain, and even received the word from the convention headquarters that he would probably be indorsed on the first ballot without comment.

Mr. Hoover arrived at work early and stayed at his office for lunch, as he did on the opening day of the convention. Mrs. E. V. Barker, who manages a small lunch room in the Commerce Department Building, spread a table in the room adjoining Mr. Hoover's office, where the Secretary lunched in company with Bradley Nash, his private secretary; George B. Baker, an old friend and publicity manager for the Coolidge campaign in 1924, and William J. Donovan, assistant to the Attorney-General.

**Newspaper Men Excluded**

The room is small, with perfectly bare walls, and its only furniture is a long table in the center with chairs around it and a radio receiving set at one end. At Mr. Hoover's wish the radio had been turned off during his lunches in the room. Messages are brought into his office by one of his assistants.

Herbert Hoover Jr., an instructor at the Harvard School of Business Administration, has come to Washington with his wife, daughter and Herbert Hoover 3d, age 8 months. Newspaper men were excluded from the Secretary's office, and at one time after a vain attempt to see his father, Herbert Hoover Jr., said that if they could accomplish this feat, they would do better than he did.

With nomination now considered certain in Washington, it is not known whether Mr. Hoover will resign immediately from Government work as did Mr. Hughes from the Supreme Court and Mr. Taft from his post of Secretary of War, or whether he will remain on during the early stages of the campaign.

**Only Comment "Thank You"**

If he resigned, he would go to Palo Alto, his home on the campus of Leland Stanford University, Calif., to receive the notification delegation. Mr. Hoover is a trustee of the university and his brother, Theodore Hoover, is a professor of mining and metallurgy there.

Mr. Hoover has been feeling the tension of preceding weeks, which relaxed when it was announced that the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts delegations would vote for him, assuring him of the nomination. This information reached Washington at 11:30, but had been anticipated by a private telegram received by Mr. Hoover some time earlier. When the information was given to the Secretary that his nomination on the first ballot was practically certain, his only comment was "thank you."

Mr. Baker was induced by newspaper men to seek an interview with Mr. Hoover. He emerged from the inner office reporting that Mr. Hoover had said: "There's no use badgering me. I'm not going to talk today."

## Writer Is Winner of Spingarn Medal

### Charles Waddell Chesnutt Is Recipient of Honor for His Negro Advancement Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Charles Waddell Chesnutt, of Cleveland, O., has just been awarded the Spingarn Medal for 1928 for "pioneer work as a literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro descent, and for his long and useful career as scholar, worker and freeman of one of America's greatest cities." The medal will be presented in Los Angeles on July 3, by Buron L. Fitts, Lieut.-Governor of California, at the nineteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Spingarn Medal is awarded each year to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship for most distinguished achievement in some field of honorable endeavor. This is the fourteenth year it has been awarded.

Mr. Chesnutt was said to be one of the first writers who studied carefully the dialect and ways of Southern Negroes, as well as of white people in their relation to Negroes, and who has given literary form to these studies in stories and novels. In 1887 he began a series of stories in the Atlantic Monthly which were later published in book form. He has since published five other books and a new novel was said to be in preparation by him at the present time.

The committee which made the award this year was composed of Bishop John Hurst, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, chairman; Col. Theodore Roosevelt; Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College; Oswald Garrison Villard; James H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis.

## MASONIC OFFICERS LAY SCHOOL CORNER STONE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Masonic ceremonies were used to lay the corner stone of a new $225,000 high school at Trumansburg, when the board of education invited the co-operation of the fraternity.

R. Elliott Owens, of Cortland, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, presided at the ceremonies. Symbolic instruments of the craft, the square, level, and plumb, were applied to the stone and a sealed metal box was inclosed. A photograph of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was sealed in the stone among other items.

## ANTI-SMITH MEN WIN CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA

### Democratic State Convention Adopts Bone-Dry Plank —Backs Stricter Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Hull forces were in full control of the North Carolina State Democratic Convention, which, although it sent an uninstructed delegation to Houston, took this action to avoid further disruption of the party in this State. Smith forces are claiming four of the 24 votes for the Tammany candidate, but further than that they do not go.

The eight delegates-at-large were elected as straight-out anti-Smith men and women and won by more than 200 majority on the floor of the convention. The delegation includes F. M. Simmons, United States Senator, and Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy.

The convention adopted a straight-out bone-dry plank and pledges the Democratic Party in North Carolina not only in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment but recommended even stronger legislation within the State to back up the national law. There was not the slightest nullification sentiment prevalent.

Senator Simmons was in Raleigh but did not go on the floor of the convention, although there were frequent calls for him throughout the day, which was marked by turbulence. The Smith forces contended for every inch of ground but were not sufficient in number to make any demands.

Interviewed afte. the convention, Senator Simmons stated that the was confident Smith could not be nominated at Houston. He said as the claims of his supporters had fallen flat when the testing time in North Carolina came, so they would fall flat at Houston when the testing time there approached.

## $90,000,000 WAR DEBT PAYMENTS NOW DUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Approximately $90,000,000 will be paid off to the United States, June 15, when Great Britain, France, Italy, and other nations make remittances on the war indebtedness at the close of the quarter.

England will pay approximately $67,000,000; France, $11,000,000, and Italy, $5,000,000. Technically the French payment will be on the $400,000,000 war supplies debt which matures next year, but it is likely to be credited to the general war debt, if the Mellon-Berenger agreement is ratified, as now seems probable.

**ARMORY CORNER STONE LAID**

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—The corner stone for Norwich University's new $175,000 armory was laid at exercises held as part of the program of the university's one hundred and ninth commencement. Prof. K. R. B. Flint '04, president of the General Alumni Association, conducted the ceremonies. Gov. John E. Weeks of Vermont was among those who placed cement under the stone. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large crowd of commencement week guests and alumni, together with the entire Cadet Corps.

## Cut in Accounting Costs Is Demanded

### Industry Found Requiring Efficiency of Sticklers for Efficiency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The importance of cutting accounting costs in manufacturing as a means of reducing prices to the consumer was emphasized by Prof. T. H. Sanders, of Harvard University, at the ninth International Cost Conference just held here.

Professor Sanders declared that the cost of accounting "is rapidly becoming a serious business problem." Increasing stress of competition is compelling all businesses to cut expense of every nature to an absolute minimum, he said, and "the same high level of performance which cost accountants and industrial engineers have required of the manufacturing departments is now being required of the cost department itself."

He said that greater efficiency and more economical operation was being obtained by many concerns through the use of labor-saving equipment; that old-fashioned voluminous records are being reduced so as to include only what is actually essential, and that the machinery of cost departments generally is being organized in the shortest and simplest manner.

C. E. Stevenson, president of the New York chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, urged revison of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts as the most pressing need of modern business. He recommended that the revision be made so as to allow trade associations to function for their industries, in the interest of the public, without violation of law.

He urged that Congress appoint a commission to investigate the Sherman Act, the commission to be composed of representatives of the Treasury Department, the Departments of Agriculture and Labor and representatives of business and the public.

## RAPID DEVELOPMENT LOOKED FOR IN EAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Despite recent disturbed conditions in China, the development of the Far East in the near future will undoubtedly be rapid, it was declared by Larz Anderson, formerly United States Ambassador to Japan, who has just returned here on the France, of the French Line, from a five months' world cruise.

"The steps being taken by Japan to stabilize conditions in China will unquestionably aid China in attaining the development necessary to make her a greater world power," he said.

## Tonight at the Pops

TUFTS NIGHT

March, "On the Mall".....Goldman
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
Fantasia, "Madame Butterfly,"
.....Puccini
Songs with Orchestra
(Conducted by Leo R. Lewis '87)
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah".....Saint-Saëns
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
(Piano solo, Doris Estey)
Songs with Orchestra
Selection, "Show Boat".....Kern
Waltz, "Estudiantina"....Waldteufel
"Stars and Stripes Forever"...Sousa
A. Fiedler, Conductor

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Sullivan Square Playground, 8, through Saturday.

Flag Day exercises of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Faneuil Hall, 8.

Graduation exercises, Faelten Pianoforte School, the preparatory course, Steinert Hall, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; Glass Night, Robert Gould Shaw School, 8.

Conference, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Chamber of Commerce Building, 7.

Banquet, National Lancers, University Club, 6:30.

Tufts College Night at Pops Concert, Symphony Hall, 8:10.

Reunion and dance, Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Performance of three short plays, Try Out Theater, Wellesley, 8:15.

Senior class dinner, Northeastern University, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

**Theaters**

Copley—"He Walked in Her Sleep," 8:30.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.
Shubert—"Pirates of Penzance," 8:15.
Tremont—"Elmer the Great," 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Annual graduation exercises, Burdett College, Symphony Hall, 3.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Sullivan Square Playgrounds, 2 and 8 p. m., through Saturday.

**Art Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission to the Museum free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Closed on legal holidays. Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Exhibition of Chinese and Japanese portraits, collection of Denman W. Ross. Engravings and etchings from the collection of Edwin A. Seasongood, '98.

Casson Galleries—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.

Boston Art Club—Summer Exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by Baron Rodolph d'Erlanger and etchings.

Copley Gallery—General exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General Spring Exhibition including William M. Paxton's portrait of Chief Justice Hall.

Doll and Richards—Dutch marine paintings. Japanese art. Miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Horne Gallery—Black prints by Gustave Baumann, fairy drawings by Harold Gaze, batiks by Adelaide Baker.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Decorated china and glass by Sidney T. Callowhill.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings by children who visit or study at the Center.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate southerly winds.

**Southern New England:** Partly cloudy tonight; cooler in northern Massachusetts; Friday fair; fresh west and northwest winds.

**Northern New England:** Partly cloudy tonight, preceded by showers in Maine; cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont and warmer in southeastern Maine; Friday fair; slightly cooler in the interior; fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 72 | Memphis | 66 |
| Atlantic City | 68 | Montreal | 74 |
| Boston | 68 | Nantucket | 64 |
| Buffalo | 58 | New Orleans | 80 |
| Calgary | 48 | New York | 68 |
| Charleston | 80 | Philadelphia | 74 |
| Chicago | 62 | Pittsburgh | 70 |
| Denver | 50 | Portland, Me. | 56 |
| Des Moines | 64 | Portland, Ore. | 56 |
| Eastport | 50 | San Francisco | 54 |
| Galveston | 80 | St. Louis | 56 |
| Hatteras | 78 | St. Paul | 54 |
| Helena | 54 | Seattle | 54 |
| Jacksonville | 50 | Tampa | 70 |
| Kansas City | 64 | Washington | 70 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | | |

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 9:03 p. m.; Friday, 9:35 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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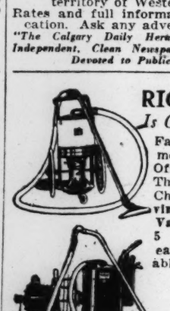
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| | |
|---|---|
| WESTBOUND | |
| Lv. North Station (Boston) | 3 P. M. |
| Ar. La Salle St. (Chicago) | 3:30 P. M. |
| EASTBOUND | |
| Lv. La Salle St. | 5:30 P. M. |
| Ar. North Station | 7:25 P. M. |

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# HOOVER TO GET WOMEN'S AID IN CAMPAIGN

## Leaders of Powerful Groups Over Nation Are Offering Active Support

By a Staff Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The nomination of Herbert Hoover means the strongest women's campaign since the granting of equal suffrage in the opinion of those who have observed the feminine activities on behalf of Mr. Hoover in the Republican convention.

It is being said on every side that Mr. Hoover is the "women's candidate," and already his headquarters has had offers of assistance of women leaders in every state.

It is regarded as certain that Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, who has been an outstanding figure among the Hoover forces at the convention, will continue to figure prominently in the campaign. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Robert Burdette, foreign correspondent of the federation, both of them from California, will undoubtedly figure in the Hoover speakers' campaign, and Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, Mrs. Florence Collins Porter and Mrs. Ida Koverman of California will help to organize the Hoover forces.

Regardless of the Coolidge-Dawes sentiment on the part of the majority of the New York delegation, Mr. Hoover will have ardent woman support in that state, if he wins the nomination, according to Miss Helen Varick Bosswell, a veteran among the women politicians, who has not missed a Republican convention since 1896. She was active in each of the presidential campaigns.

**Women Back Hoover**

Asked who would be the most active Hoover woman in New York County Miss Bosswell declared, "If Mr. Hoover is nominated I will be the most active woman myself." Miss Bosswell is vice-chairman of the New York County Committee and a woman member of the United States Commission for the Spanish Exposition this year.

Mrs. John T. Pratt, New York City's only woman alderman, is "very Hoover," and, with Miss Florence Wardwell, from Clinton County, and Mrs. Ogden Mills of New York City, championed Mr. Hoover here. Another Hoover fan is an alternate in the New York delegation, Dr. L. Adele Cuinet of Brooklyn, who canvassed the 650 voters in her election district before coming to Kansas City and says they want Hoover and are ready to work for him.

Maine women will take the Hoover literature in automobile caravans to the summer resorts, thereby reaching people from many states, Mrs. Sarah P. Anthorne of Portland declared. The Maine women at the convention are all for Hoover, and Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Maine's woman member on the National Republican Committee, is expected to take a leading part in the national Hoover campaign.

New Jersey women already have taken the Hoover campaign into the homes, according to Mrs. W. Reginald Baker of New Jersey, woman member of the national committee and vice-chairman of the Hoover Clubs of New Jersey, Inc. House to house canvassing will be continued by the women of the State, she said.

Mrs. Lillian Moller Gilbreth, head of the women engineers of America, who has been supporting the Hoover candidacy here, is expected to take a prominent part in organizing the non-political women's groups for Mr. Hoover.

**Organizations Planned**

Miss Bina West, committeewoman from Michigan, will be doubly helpful to the Hoover forces, it is believed, since she not only is prominent in Michigan political circles, but heads the organization of the Women of the Maccabees.

Mrs. James Curtis of Washington, D. C., will aid the Hoover committee at the capital. Among the national committeewomen who are looked to for help in the campaign are Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, of Massachusetts; Mrs. H. H. Foster, of Arkansas; Mrs. Grace Burlingame, of Missouri; Mrs. W. C. Reid, of New Mexico, and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina.

Mrs. Katherine Langley, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, is one of three women delegates-at-large who will cast Hoover votes for Kentucky and will figure in the national campaign.

Mrs. Ellis Yost, national committeewoman from West Virginia, and legislative chairman of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is regarded as a valuable member of the Hoover forces, as is Mrs. Christine Bradley South of Kentucky, seconder of the Hoover nomination, who is likely to be a member of the speakers' group on his behalf.

Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Pennsylvania, the incoming committeewoman from that State, is an ardent Hoover advocate and will participate in his campaign.

# G. O. P. Jottings

By a Staff Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A large part of the unofficial business of a convention is done in the hotel lobbies. In Kansas City the hotels are mainly crowded close together downtown. Nearby are the convention hall, the Eagle hall, the Shrine, Mt. Ararat and other halls, where committee meetings are held, the Security Building in which the National Committee sat and the Athletic Club which is largely given over to security activities, so that it is all convenient and cozy for the delegates and reporters and others who must keep close track of happenings.

There is a constant trek from one of these places to another. In the lobbies of the hotels are information booths and places where one may have a scenic drive arranged for free of charge. But the greatest attraction in the lobbies is the people. Here they stand or shift sometimes in solitary inspection of the goings and comings, but more frequently in twos or threes or larger groups. And that is where you get the "low down." You can tell by the way one man speaks confidentially to another that the "real situation" is being revealed. Exactly opposite information is being exchanged with equal assurance a few feet away.

✧ ✧ ✧

Here a girl in Spanish costume is attaching California poppies to the coat lapels of every man who will thus commit himself as being for Hoover.

✧ ✧ ✧

A man comes in breezily. "Have you heard the latest?" he demands. Several crowd around him. "He knows that Dawes is going to be nominated for Vice-President if—" He is lost in the mêlée as the crowd thickens and another man has the absolute information to impart that Tilson is to be the candidate.

This interchange of rumors in the hotel lobbies is one of the great indoor sports of the convention.

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The committee woman is a comparatively recent development in political life. She enjoys an importance and prestige vastly superior, of course, to the mere woman delegate. She is in the inner councils of the party. Her régime outlives the brief span of the convention.

But with the advantages she enjoys there go responsibilities, sometimes quite onerous. She must not reveal what she learns in the inner councils. She must be ever tactful with other committee women and with politicians of all degrees. At convention time she is expected to entertain. If she is wealthy and she often is, she does this elegantly, sometimes lavishly. Her dinners, or teas, are critically attended, and if one who considers herself entitled to an invitation does not receive one, the committee woman's lot is not a pleasant one. It is here that the committeeman has an advantage over the committee woman. If he is called to account it is for something other than a breach of social etiquette.

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So great was the suspense before Mr. Mellon arrived as to what he was bringing in his pocket for the convention that when it was revealed that he had nothing in it but money, interest in him waned. Now and then, however, one remembers that he was supposed to be a "king maker."

Two photographers bore down upon him as he sat at his important corner with the Pennsylvania delegation. "Mr. Mellon, we want to take your picture," one of them said.

"Here, hold these papers," one said, thrusting documents in his hands.

Mr. Mellon obediently held them as directed.

Puff went the lights.

"Thank you, Mr. Mellon. You needn't hold the papers any longer," and the men with the cameras moved on in search of another celebrity.

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"This is a queer convention," someone began.

That beginning has been made here as often as anyone would listen to it.

"Now," the speaker went on, "there are those Roosevelts. Keynoter Fess forgot 'T. R.,' in enumerating the glories of recent Republican administrations. To be sure, he apologized handsomely the following day, and this gave an opportunity for special applause for T. R., all by himself.

"But you can well believe that his oldest daughter did not like the omission. And speaking of Alice (Alice Roosevelt Longworth), she does not attract as much attention as she usually has at conventions and horse shows and that sort of thing.

"She appears with Mrs. McCormick to emphasize the fact that her being for Hoover when Ruth is going to second the nomination of Lowden has made no difference.

"She went into the resolutions committee hearing when the opponents of prohibition were speaking. A young girl reporter went up to her and whispered, 'Are you interested in this subject?'

"Not at all," said Alice, and she put on her hat and walked out, and, except for a little attention on the part of Jim Preston, who looks out for every one, and a nod from several acquaintances, no one took particular notice. It used to be different.

"And then, there's Ted. He runs around in circles and the men who were in the war with him or adored his father make up to him. Otherwise he has little attention. Think of it, T. R.'s son."

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Not compliments but partnership in the business of government is what women want of the political parties, Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, said at a luncheon given by several hundred Kansas City women for the National representatives here asking for inclusion of the league planks in the Republican Platform.

"We do not want generalities in the platform, but reference to specific things for which we, as citizens, may work," Miss Sherwin asserted. She stated the purpose of government is to serve the public welfare of all the people and added "the most powerful factors in the world today are clear ideas in the minds of energetic men and women of good will."

Because it is not the habit of women to think politically there must be some organization to encourage them to study and a group like the League of Women Voters can serve as a valuable training ground for future party workers, declared Mrs. James W. Morrison of Chicago, who with Mrs. Frank P. Hicks of Chicago, and Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis described the work of the league's committee in charge of presenting the planks to the Republican platform.

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Kansas City has the second largest stockyards in the country, but persons attending the convention have shown little interest in them.

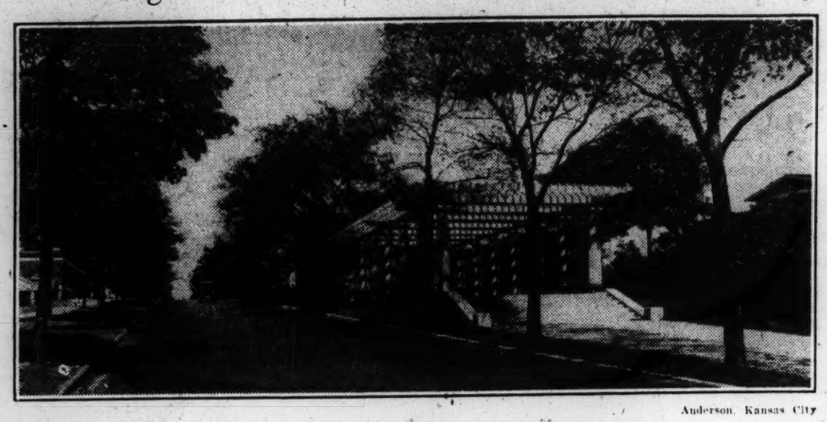
They are important, however, to the people of Kansas City and to the farmers.

"Why, do you know that there are 1,000,000 fewer hogs coming into the market here today than there were a year ago," a Kansas City man said. "Do you know what that means?"

The easterner shook his head. "Unless," he added brightly, "it means that we will have to do with two pieces of bacon instead of three for breakfast."

"Oh, you people are hopeless, but I tell you it is serious."

## *Along the Concourse, One of Recreational Centers*



Anderson, Kansas City

Thousands of Convention Visitors, Seeing Kansas City, Mo., for the First Time, Are Enjoying the Many Scenic Attractions Afforded by the City's Development of Parks and Roadways.

# Country Club District Proves City May Attain Beauty Ideal

## Notable Contribution to Residential Landscaping Made at Kansas City—Golf Courses, Parks, Ponds, and Woodlands Add to Attractiveness of Setting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City has proved that a rapidly growing city need not sprawl over endlessly monotonous blocks, clinging to the old and unimaginative checkerboard street system, while wholly ignoring the possibilities of varied and beautiful home settings.

Consequently the Country Club District of Kansas City has taken its place among the most striking residential sections of the United States. It is one of the outstanding features of the city, for which the attention of convention visitors is certain to be claimed. It has borne out the saying of its founder, J. C. Nichols:

**Ponds and Woodlands**

"Attractive cities attract attractive people. The attractiveness of a city is a potent factor in its development and the building of a better class of citizenry. Attractive cities mean higher realty values, a more definite stabilization of values."

Two major factors contributed to the upbuilding of this unusual section; first, dignified city planning supported by an educated public opinion and carried out by trustworthy leaders; second, private enterprise gifted with imagination.

About 30,000 people have their homes in the Country Club district. Within its 4000 acres there are seven civic centers with three more to come, four country clubs and golf courses, well-kept parks, refreshing ponds, bits of woodland, camp ovens, 18 miles of bridle paths and 120 miles of picturesque streets.

**Modesty in Store Fronts**

Can you imagine a chain store without the customary front painted in staring red, yellow or other brilliant hue? Or can you visualize a shopping center without ungainly signs and window lettering begging for patronage?

Both are to be found in the Country Club district's extraordinary community business centers. A chain grocery known the country over for its red fronts, cannot be distinguished from its neighboring hat shop save for modest lettering on the window, done in red of course. And the lettering on all the shop windows is limited to a specified percentage of the glass area.

Everything in these shopping centers is in harmony. Nothing is conflicting to the "most fastidious taste." The filling stations, you ask? To be sure they are there, quite handy in fact, and quickly discovered. Yet whatever offensive connotations are associated with the usual urban filling stations, they are obliterated by those in this district where they have been made truly beautiful by trees and shrubbery.

Everywhere the architecture and landscaping fit in with a carefully conceived plan which gives the artistic values the ascendancy over the purely utilitarian, that successfully eliminates the trash piles and unsightly alleys, and makes it pleasant for country club residents to do their shopping in the neighborhood rather than to add unnecessarily to the congestion of Kansas City's main downtown business streets and stores.

**Beauty and Stability**

Beauty and stability of values are incidental to each other, in this singularly beautiful district. One cannot imagine as likely to be marred by alien intrusion the banks of Brush creek, with its 20 odd little dams, for instance, adding their note of pastoral beauty to the Mission Hills and Indian Hills sections.

Built of weather-worn stone, the dams are in harmony with the exposed ledges along the stream itself. Water ripples over their rugged, naturalistic contours. Along the pools impounded by the dams there are planted pendulous, aquatic and dock plants, set with studied purpose to obtain a pleasing shade and light effect upon the water's surface.

**Atmosphere of Old World**

Streets in Mission Hills particularly invite leisurely transportation and quiet homes, rather than through traffic. The winding drives conform to the uneven topography, even as the residences fit so snugly on their sites that they seem almost a part of nature's handiwork.

Among the striking features of the district is the Sea Horse fountain in the pool in Meyer Circle. The fountain was brought from Venice, Italy, and presented to Kansas City by the developers. An Etruscan marble balustrade is located north of the pool. Other gifts which contribute an Old World atmosphere are four stone flower baskets from Budapest, Hungary, a Venetian handhammered iron gate, flanked by a white Carrara marble vase, and two tall marble Cæsar vases from Rome. Rustic foot bridges insure the homey privacy of the locality.

In recognition of his work here, President Coolidge appointed Mr. Nichols on the National Capitol Park and Planning Commission. He has called often upon the technical and artistic talent of S. Herbert Hare, landscape architect, in bringing out the artistic values of his properties.

# Mrs. Willebrandt Establishes Precedent at G. O. P. Convention

## *First Woman to Be Honored With Chairmanship of Major Committee—Has Been Ardent Booster for Hoover Since He Entered Contest for Nomination*

By a Staff Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Republican National Convention waited on a woman Wednesday. It waited long but there was no attempt to while away the time by speeches or music.

The woman was Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, chairman of the Credentials Committee, and when she entered the hall she was given a generous welcome by the convention that is extremely chary of its cheering.

Mrs. Willebrandt had worked all night, quitting at 4 a. m. At 10 o'clock she was again at work. As she stood before the convention, the first woman ever to head a committee of such importance in a National Convention, she looked very girlish and very much in earnest. She read the bulky report almost to the end before the chairman said the remainder might be put in the record without reading. Not a word was lost and at the end Mrs. Willebrandt moved the adoption of the report, the final draft of which had caused the delay.

The minority report, a protest against the legal decision of Mrs. Willebrandt and the majority, was then read and this gave her an opportunity to show forensic ability which the reading of the report had not afforded. She was allowed five minutes to defend her action and to explain it. She made her points with clarity.

"A veritable Portia," a man remarked, smiling, but with admiration.

Mrs. Willebrandt was one of the early supporters of Mr. Hoover on the ground in Kansas City and has worked indefatigably.

Her work in the Department of Justice has been that of dealing with prohibition cases. She believes in prohibition as she believes in probity in public and private life. Herbert Hoover measured up to her standards as a candidate for the Presidency. To be sure, they were both from California, which made it the easier for her to work in his interest.

Her efforts have been fruitful, and James W. Good and others in the Hoover headquarters give her full credit for helping to bring the Hoover campaign to the point where the nomination of Mr. Hoover is now about to be made.

"She is a wonderful politician," other politicians admit. Many are predicting that she will go farther in public life than other women have, but those who insist that she will hold this or that high office are speaking without her sanction.

**WOMEN'S COLLEGE CLASS LARGE**

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—The largest class in the history of Connecticut College for Women received degrees at the annual commencement, at which Prof. William S. Myers of Princeton University gave the principal address. One hundred and thirteen women received the degree of bachelor of arts and 17 the degree of bachelor of science.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Kate Buell Morey, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. M. M. Shufelt, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Ella M. Conwell, New York City.
Mrs. Eunice F. Lyke, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Minnie A. White, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. J. Moore, New York City.
Mrs. Oscar F. Mann, Green Bay, Wis.
Oscar F. Mann, Green Bay, Wis.
Cora A. Foote, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen McReynolds, New York City.
Mrs. Bertha McReynolds, New York City.
Mrs. Irene T. Cowlishaw, New York City.
Miss Betty Hoffses, Boston, Mass.
William H. Rule, Hingham, Mass.
Frances Tuttle, San Antonio, Tex.
Winifred Tuttle, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. Winifred Tuttle, San Antonio, Tex.
W. E. Carroll, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Mabel L. Haner, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Julia Schulenberg, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy Bennett, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Mrs. Thor Bourgault, Winchendon, Mass.
Mrs. Edith Cornley Howes, Highland Park, Ill.
Judith H. Howes, Highland Park, Ill.
Byron Cole Howes Jr., Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Kathryn V. Leonard, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Mrs. Alberta Spiller, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ernest Remling, Rye, N. Y.
John Holmes Leonard, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Mary Kay Leonard, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Mrs. H. C. Anderson, Whiting, Ind.
W. C. Phalen, Syracuse, N. Y.
S. Katz, St. James, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Montague Guild, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Mary J. Taylor, Hallandale, Fla.
Mrs. O. Reeves, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. S. Cobb, New York City.
Mrs. Edith Wakey, Fairmont, Minn.


**The Tribune**
WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

*"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."*

***THE EDMONTON JOURNAL***

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

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*"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."*

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readily acquired in 24 to 60 hours, guaranteeing 80 to 110 words per minute at a mere fraction of the cost of the old sign and symbol systems.

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# The Christian Science Monitor Readers Helped Achieve This Remarkable Success

**Speedwriting** The NATURAL SHORTHAND is a truly phonetic system of shorthand that employs the simple letters of the alphabet.

Thus Speedwriting totally eliminates the months of tedious hand and memory drilling required in learning arbitrary symbols.

Anyone of elementary school education can put Speedwriting to immediate use after a few hours of study and can become really proficient in 72 hours of study.

The Speedwriting text-books are so arranged and Speedwriting itself is so simple that one may study at odd moments while resting during vacation or while traveling to and from work.

As one very prominent educator stated, "Speedwriting offers the student all the fascinating mental enjoyment of the old cross word puzzle." Once the student starts he will never want to stop until he fully masters Speedwriting.

* * * *

**You may be a typist.** Let us help you to greater earnings and more interesting work through Speedwriting.

**You may be a college student.** Let us show you how Speedwriting will help you get more from your classroom lectures—and aid you in whatever career you may take up after graduation.

**You may be a business executive** or professional man or woman. Let us tell you what prominent lawyers, engineers and writers are doing with Speedwriting.

**You may be one of the vast** army of generally educated but untrained workers. Speedwriting will solve your problem by providing specialized training in the profitable, pleasant field of stenography.

You may be having difficulty in your study or use of one of the older symbol shorthand systems. If so let us tell you of the thousands who have embraced Speedwriting because of the greater advantages it offers in ease of learning, ease of writing and ease and accuracy of reading.

*Send attached coupon for details of our Special Anniversary Offer.*

England:
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London

IN MAY, 1925, Speedwriting enrolled its first student. In June, 1925, this new scientific system of shorthand was introduced to the world through the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

After reviewing the progress made during these first three years we frankly acknowledge our sincere gratitude to the Monitor for the help it has been in assisting us in so quickly placing Speedwriting in the international educational field.

The following facts should prove interesting to Monitor readers as evidencing the very practical assistance that their great international newspaper has performed in bringing about a true fruition of our sincere hope that Speedwriting might be enjoyed by the whole world as a truly universal shorthand system:—

**1. On June 30, 1925, we had a** total of 55 Speedwriting students. Today we have a record of over 50,000 enrollments for our Speedwriting Course.

**2. 106 schools and business** colleges have inaugurated classes in Speedwriting, though we have not as yet devoted any serious promotional effort in this direction.

We attribute this success wholly to our general advertising effort and to the enthusiastic endorsement of those progressive pioneer Speedwriters who dared to be the first to embrace this new scientific system of shorthand.

**3. Our sale of Speedwriting** text-books to the 106 schools gives us many thousand additional Speedwriters, to say nothing of the hundreds of men and women of whom we have no record but whose enthusiastic letters continue to pour in to us.

**4. Many great business institutions** are teaching Speedwriting to their employees.

**5. Through the international** prestige of the Monitor our advertising has created such a demand for Speedwriting in foreign countries that we have been compelled to open offices in London, England, and Toronto, Canada, and we are at present engaged in translating Speedwriting into French, Spanish, and German.

**6. Enthusiastic testimonials we** have received show that Speedwriting is now being used in every country of the world.

**7. A careful check of our** records (and this gives us the greatest joy in work well done) proves that over 95% of the men and women trained by us had previously tried to master some other system of shorthand before embracing Speedwriting.



*After over twenty years of classroom work in the teaching of all the well-known systems of shorthand, in such institutions as Columbia University, University of California, Simmons College, Boston, and Rochester Business Institute, Miss Emma B. Dearborn came to the conclusion that a system of shorthand, utilizing the plain letters of the alphabet with which every one is familiar, would obviate much time and labor in the learning of shorthand, and meet every need in the business world.*

*Miss Dearborn's later work in evolving Speedwriting is directly due to her sincere desire to give to the world a simple, easily learned, yet scientifically accurate system of shorthand that eliminates the tedious waste of good time and effort in learning and practicing arbitrary symbols.*

**The record proves the achievement** of this desire. Speedwriting can be easily mastered in 72 hours of study. This is because Speedwriting is so scientifically evolved that it puts into immediate use that which you have known all your life, but which has hitherto lain dormant.

The complete Home Study Course in Speedwriting, including text-books, correction of examination papers and our educational guidance, etc., **costs less than one-third** of the average tuition charged the student who takes up an older shorthand system. **This cost is further reduced to readers of The Christian Science Monitor who take advantage of the special offer shown below.**

**8. Throughout these three** first years Speedwriting has consistently used the Monitor in its advertising because:

(a) The Monitor is most careful of the value of the merchandise or services its advertisers offer its readers and thus the introduction of Speedwriting through the Monitor offered the best international vehicle for the introduction of Speedwriting as a truly universal shorthand system.

(b) As compared with all other publications we have used, the Monitor has consistently given us the greatest returns for the money invested, both in number of inquiries and in enrollments procured.

## Special offer to readers of The Christian Science Monitor

As evidence of our appreciation we are extending our Special Anniversary Offer until June 30th to Monitor readers. If you or any of your friends are interested in acquiring a better paying position through a knowledge of shorthand, or if you wish the benefits Speedwriting could be to you, for accurately recording lectures, etc., *be sure* to write us or send in the coupon before June 30th. This Special Offer cannot be held open to coupons or letters mailed us after June 30th.

*Write Us or Mail This Coupon Before June 30th*

**Speedwriting** The NATURAL SHORTHAND

**BRIEF ENGLISH SYSTEMS, Inc., Dept. E1, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.**

Without obligation on my part, please send FREE booklet on Speedwriting and details of *Special Offer* to the readers of the Monitor. My occupation is .....

*Name* ..... *Address* .....

*City* ..... *State* .....

## Monitor Readers Endorse Speedwriting

**THE HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, BOSTON**

This month marks the second anniversary of Speedwriting in this school and it has met a need in the learning of shorthand which has never before been met. It is a fact that even an hour's study of this system can be put to practical use, and we acknowledge with deepest gratitude Miss Dearborn's work in placing this practical, simple, effective system of shorthand before the public.
Edina Campbell, President

* * * *

**SPRING SHORTHAND SCHOOL, BOSTON**

After a careful and thorough trying-out of Speedwriting here at my school I find that the results are excellent. I believe that Speedwriting has opened up a new field in the shorthand world; that it is filling a long-felt need. Employers are vouching as to its success, for invariably Speedwriting secretaries are turning out the desired work with dispatch and accuracy.
M. Edna Spring, Principal

* * * *

I look upon it as a real opportunity to speak about your course in Speedwriting whenever I have a chance. When I consider how wonderfully easy it was to work out the principles, and what a lot of real pleasure I had in learning them, I just want to tell all the world about it. I regret exceedingly that I did not have a knowledge of Speedwriting during my four years at the University of Chicago, for then I could have taken all my notes so much more easily, and saved myself much time and fatigue.
Emily Talbot, New York

* * * *

**SPOKANE TELEGRAPH AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE**

It is difficult to express in a few words my appreciation of "Speedwriting." I was associate instructor for two months when I took over the entire classes in "Speedwriting." Since that time I have trained students in from twenty to sixty days, to fill responsible positions in banks, lawyers' offices, and in organizations that demand both speed and accuracy.
Harriett L. May, Principal

* * * *

**CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF SPEEDWRITING**

We have been teaching SPEEDWRITING in our school for the past year with ever increasing success. Our students progress rapidly, generally mastering the course in a few weeks. They are always amazed at the simplicity of the system and the ease with which they attain accuracy and speed.
Our graduates are filling positions of responsibility. Several employers have written that "there are no errors in transcription. We are grateful to be numbered among those who are authorized to teach SPEEDWRITING."
Myrtle White, President

* * * *

**ONLY SIX WEEKS OF STUDY**

For over a week now I have been taking all the dictation in the office where I am employed, and have found it very easy to use the coda without becoming confused, taking from 12 to 15 letters at one time, and transcribing them without any difficulty whatever.
Amy W. Harris, Springfield, Mass.

We have hundreds of such letters from Monitor Readers—but the *best* proof is what you *yourself* can accomplish—in greater income and greater personal pleasure through your knowledge of Speedwriting.

*Send attached coupon for details of our Special Anniversary Offer.*

Canada:
1415 Royal Bank Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario

Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor When Writing.

# Committees Worked 40 Hours in Framing Farm Relief Plank

(Continued from Page 1)

the indorsement of 15 corn belt states.

The plank that the farm group demanded indorses the equalization fee, the subject of controversy over the farm issue, without specific mention of the fee.

The second minority report promised was a complete platform offered by Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, containing the Progressives' demands. The agricultural plank in this platform advocates the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill by specific mention. Numerous other topics in this complete platform include a severe condemnation of the Administration's Nicaraguan policy and other critical views of the conduct of the Federal Government.

Owing to the fact that under the convention rules minority reports must be accepted or rejected in toto, the farm group decided to offer their own plank, dealing only with the issue they are interested in. Most of them were opposed to the LaFollette platform as an entirety, although favorable to its farm plank.

**Farm Plank Puzzled**

Of the two major issues confronting the platform committee, prohibition and agricultural relief, it was the latter that gave the committee the greatest difficulty. It was anticipated that both would prove hard problems, but most unexpectedly the committee was able within a few hours to get together on the dry plank.

The agricultural issue, then turned to, required more than 15 hours of deliberation by the sub-committee of 16 which considered the two topics, before an agreement was reached.

While the sub-committee was debating the matter, the farm delegations present at the convention staged half a score of parades and demonstrations, invaded hotels where delegates congregated, the headquarters of the various candidates, particularly those of the Hoover forces, and attempted a march into the convention hall itself.

Police intervention broke up this move, whereupon the 1000 or more farmers and marchers gathered in the street before the convention hall and listened to soap box speakers who delivered excited harangues which were enthusiastically cheered and hurrahed.

Oddly enough there was practically no mention made of the agricultural issue itself, except as it related to candidacies. The vociferous and at times turbulent protest was directed entirely against the Hoover candidacy.

**Hoover Criticized**

"We want an American," "Give us a real Republican," was the burden of the oratorical and banner outcry. Only occasionally did an outdoor speaker say anything about agricultural legislation.

The only time the farm groups clearly and positively broached the question of farm legislation, as such, was in the dramatic appearance staged by them before the full platform committee at its open hearing. Even then the occasion was tinged with personalities as the hundreds of men and women wearing the yellow and red-white-and-blue agricultural ribbons and badges carried "Lowden, the Man of the Hour" flags.

But the speakers who presented the case for agriculture talked only farm needs and remedial legislation, and neither directly nor indirectly candidates. No political threats were made by them. The only warning uttered came from William Settle, general manager of the American Farm Bureau, who closed an impassioned plea for the equalization fee with the statement, "If you won't give us the protection of the tariff, then we will refuse to pay the tariff."

Of course, the basis of the anti-Hoover demonstrations was the rural protest. But a part of it was engendered by elements who have no interest in agriculture and some of whom are actually hostile to the equalization fee which is the major plank of the farmer demands.

The contest within the sub-committee was over the equalization fee. The Administration forces, which include, of course, the Hoover leaders, among them Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman of the committee, were opposed to any reference, even indirectly, to the equalization fee. The debate on the issue, beginning in the afternoon at the open hearing, ran through practically all the ensuing night, and after a brief recess early in the morning until 3 o'clock the next afternoon.

The full committee then took up the task of considering the work of the sub-committee. It promptly became embroiled on the agricultural issue. The equalization fee advocates on the sub-committee, seconded by other members on the full committee, without delay, renewed the long fight they had made in the sub-committee for their plank.

Plans to have the convention begin the work of ratifying the platform at a night session were disrupted by this development as by the time the session was scheduled to convene the full committee was still beleaguered over the farm issue without indication of an early adjournment.

**Another All Night Session**

In fact, Mr. Borah, leaving the committee room for a moment, declared it "looked like another all night session."

Party leaders apprised of the situation promptly adjourned the night session until the following morning. The platform committee, after a brief supper, resumed its deliberations.

The bitterness and tenacity of the equalization fee advocates deeply stirred the convention gathering. No one had any idea that the contest would be so determined or so prolonged, and as it dragged into the second day with the farm leaders battling grimly on, leaders turned concerted attention to the matter.

Mr. Smoot, in selecting the sub-committee, had excluded from its membership important farm bloc leaders, particularly Frank Murphy of Minnesota, one of the most aggressive equalization fee advocates. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, who was placed on the sub-committee while advocating a more liberal farm plank than that formulated by the committee, was also opposed to the equalization fee.

The carefully selected personnel of the subcommittee aroused considerable bitter criticism from the farm leaders. They characterized the group as "a hand-picked job lot, controlled by New Englanders and easterners, packed against the agricultural South and West."

**Two Lowden Backers Named**

The fee advocates on the committee were Earl C. Smith, Illinois, a stanch Lowden man, C. C. Teague of California, listed as a Hoover supporter, and J. O. Schaff, Iowa, also a Lowden man.

On the show-down in the sub-committee on the equalization fee the project received only the three votes of the above named group. The vote was 13 to 3. Several other members stated, however, that they voted against the equalization fee plank because of its wording. If it had been expressed differently they asserted they would have supported it.

One phase of the contest within the sub-committee over the farm issue dealt with this problem. It was argued by some of the members that a plank be formulated which while not mentioning the equalization fee could have been construed as endorsing the plan.

This was objected to by the Administration-Hoover majority, who backed the Jardine plan for agricultural relief. They were successful in their position and the plank dealing with agriculture, as things turned out the most mooted issue of the convention, both legislatively and politically, indorsed the Jardine program for farm aid.

The plank as drafted by the sub-committee proclaimed the Republican Party's recognition of the national scope of the agricultural problem and pledged its efforts to its solution.

After enumerating the party's claims of what Republican Congresses and the Administration have done for agriculture, the plank pledged enactment of a Federal Farm Board clothed with "the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution."

"Adequate tariff protection to such agricultural products as are effected by foreign competition" is also promised.

Evidence of the equalization fee influence is to be found in the plank in the closing paragraph of the pledge, contained in the following words:

"The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success."

The demand for "equality with other industries" is the basis of the agricultural issue, and the demand for remedial legislation by the farmer and the fact that it was given recognition by the committee, dominated by the Administration-Hoover forces, in this statement appended to the list of definite legislative pledges, was considered on all sides as a most significant indication that the leaders of the party are deeply concerned over the political effect of their position.

**Victory for Borah**

The prohibition plank as written by the sub-committee was a striking victory for Senator Borah. As included in the platform, with the exception of a paragraph citing a quotation from a statement by Lincoln, it was wholly as he drafted it.

It is a positive and specific declaration and had the full approval of Mr. Hoover. Mr. Borah brought this word to the committee.

On other topics the platform follows the list of subjects contained in the 1924 platform. President Coolidge's administration is lauded and the financial and taxation policy of the party is acclaimed. Continuance of the protective tariff is pledged.

The foreign policies of the President are strongly indorsed, including the conduct of affairs in Nicaragua. Labor is dealt with in a plank pledging continuance of the party's effort to "maintain this present standard of living and high wage scale," and restrictive immigration.

Only indirect reference to the water power issue is contained in the plank on public utilities. Mr. Borah proposed a plank outlining definite legislative promises for control, but it was rejected. The plank in the platform recognizes that "at times" federal regulations might be more effective than state control but advocates state control as the most effective restrictive authority. A policy of "permanent public retention of power sites on public land and power privileges in domestic and international navigable streams" is also commended.

**Honesty in Government**

"We stand for honesty in government, for the appointment of officials whose integrity cannot be questioned," the plank titled "Honesty in Government" begins. The various public-office scandals, "of both parties" exposed by senatorial investigations are "deplored," without specific mention of such instances. A pledge "to maintain and if possible improve" public service ends the brief paragraph dealing with this topic.

Another important victory won by Mr. Borah was in the plank dealing with campaign expenditures. The committee accepted his suggestions that the party pledge itself to voluntary reports on campaign finances at regular intervals during the coming presidential election, with a final report five days before the campaign closes, full co-operation with the congressional campaign fund investigation committee, and full assurance that no campaign deficit will be incurred.

A navy plank consists of only a few lines to the effect that the party favors "rounding out and maintenance of the Navy in all types of combat ships to the full ratio provided in the Washington treaty."

A federal anti-lynching law is indorsed and in an equally brief statement women are urged to take an active part in public and political affairs.

# Hoover to Push Good Business Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

the agency to bring loose ends together, but the management of business enterprise must be in the hands of business men who think in terms of economics and not in the hands of politicians and those who think in terms of politics.

As this Republican convention drags out for several days what it could easily accomplish in six hours, it is obvious that upon many delegates the defeatist cry that Hoover cannot beat Smith is having some effect. They are being told of Smith's hold in cities, that big business will support Smith, that the rank and file of the voters throughout the country will be won by the Smith personality, and that Hoover will be goaded and plagued during the campaign. In a political way it may have been all right to raise this claim to beat Hoover for the nomination, but under cold analysis the claim cannot stand up.

**Choice of the People**

Herbert Hoover is being nominated at this convention because he is the overwhelming choice of the rank and file of the Republicans of the United States. No one unprejudiced can stay here for five minutes and not realize that. What basis can there be for saying that a man who can get a first ballot nomination by a dominant party cannot win from a man who has a grudging nomination from a party which for eight years has been politically bankrupt?

At this writing delegates from the farm states, who several days ago were setting up the cry that Hoover could not win in their territory now readily admit that he will be the overwhelming favorite against Smith or any other Democrat.

In the next few days there will be claims that this and that political leader was responsible for Hoover's nomination. It will be said that Andrew Mellon swung the convention. It will be said that "Bill" Vare of Philadelphia forced Mellon's hand. It will be said that Ogden Mills of New York turned the scales, or that the gentleman from Vermont who first openly climbed off the "draft Coolidge" movement was responsible.

**Forced on Leaders**

The real truth is that the politicians, with one or two exceptions, like Mr. Mills, were first forced to Mr. Hoover more or less against their will, because it was becoming increasingly apparent that he was the overwhelming choice of the Republican Party. The Hoover people here are the people who are in politics partly because they enjoy it and partly because they are trying to perform a service for better government. They are the obscure political workers who never get into the headlines, but who form the backbone of any political organization which can lay any claim to decency. It is those people who put Herbert Hoover across, because they have forced him on to the big national leaders.

The report that Mr. Mellon will be retained as Secretary of the Treasury during the early part of the Hoover administration, assuming Mr. Hoover's election, has gained in circulation and it will not be at all surprising if this program is carried out. Mr. Mellon may not remain for a full term, but only long enough to complete the debt-funding program. His logical successor would be Ogden Mills of New York. If Mr. Mellon does not continue in office, Mr Mills may get the Treasury portfolio immediately.

The head of a great chain of newspapers, which has always had liberal leanings, supported Mr. Hoover. The active head of that chain has explained to his subordinates that he believes that American prosperity in the next few years rests upon the extension of our American markets abroad and that Mr. Hoover is the one man eminently fitted to carry on that work.

## NEW FARM SCHOOL OPENED IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The fifth central school of agriculture in Mexico has just been inaugurated at Champusco, State of Puebla, and will serve as a technical and practical agricultural education center for some 200 young men, the sons of farmers in the states of Puebla, Mexico, Guerrero and Teaxcala. The school was opened by President Calles with ceremonies attended by several thousand people including high government officials.

This school is modern in every respect and its faculty includes some of the best known agricultural experts in Mexico. Building and equipment represents an investment of more than $150,000, it is announced, and the school plant occupies a tract of about 750 acres. The Government plans to open two more similar schools next month, one in the State of Mexico and the other in the State of Chihuahua.

## SHIP TO ACT AS HOTEL FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—To help provide accommodations for visitors at the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, the Hamburg-American Line has arranged for its motorship Orinoco to proceed from Hamburg to Amsterdam with visitors and remain at Amsterdam during the games, allowing the passengers to occupy the vessel in port, instead of attempting to find hotel rooms, it was announced by local Hamburg-American Line officers.

The Orinoco is one of the new passenger vessels of this line, built for the Europe-to-West Indies service.

# Grange Demands Consideration of Relief Proposals

## Lists Farm Legislative Plan, Stressing Tariff Protection

By a Staff Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Taking no part in the Corn Belt campaign against Secretary Hoover or for the equalization fee, the National Grange, the largest farm organization in the country, has determined to stand aside no longer for the McNary-Haugen bill, but to push its own plan for farm relief before Congress. The Grange reports 800,000 members.

Hitherto the Grange has not done much to advance its farm debenture proposal, as it wished to avoid the appearance of division among farm organizations, and so gave the older McNary-Haugen proposal, which has been the bone of contention here, the right of way.

"A new deal in farm relief legislation is in sight out of this convention," Louis T. Tabor, National Master of the Grange, said. "The Grange did not oppose the McNary-Haugen bill before the House and Senate agricultural committees. It did not oppose the bill in either House. Representative John C. Ketcham of Michigan, formerly lecturer for the National Grange, tried to substitute the Grange's farm debenture plan for the McNary-Haugen bill, but was ruled out on a point of order. He then voted for the McNary-Haugen bill. The Grange did not in any way oppose the President's veto ing the bill.

"But now we feel we are entitled to the same treatment from the McNary-Haugen people and the Corn Belt Committee of 22 that we have given them. Give us the right of way, and we are confident we can secure the needed farm relief legislation.

"Our propositions are these:

"First, place the tariff on a number of farm commodities that now come in free.

"Second, increase and change farm tariffs so that they will equalize the difference of cost of production at home and abroad in order that we may maintain the American standard of living for the American farmer and restore his purchasing power.

"Third, the export debenture program, as a method of securing tariff benefits for those farm commodities of which there is an exportable surplus."


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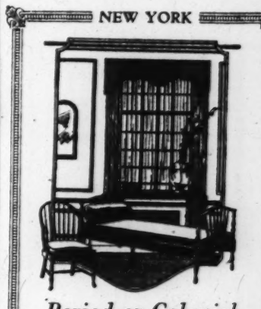
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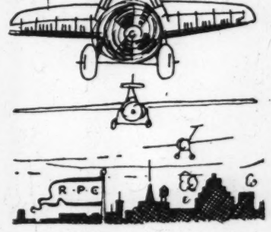
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# PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION ENDS LONG LITIGATION

## Roman Catholic School Trustees' Claims Dismissed by Highest Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—When the appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain from the Roman Catholic School trustees of Tiny Township, Ont., for the right to establish separate high schools and collegiates, to share on a basis of average of attendance in the public school grants to schools, and to the exemption of Roman Catholic school supporters from contributing to the maintenance of undenominational high schools and collegiates, was dismissed, it was the intimation from their lordships, however, that if under the new laws Roman Catholics consider that they were hampered in their freedom in their denominational schools or were subjected to injustice they could take the matter up with the Canadian Parliament.

**Appeals to All the Courts**

Contending that certain sections of the Ontario Educational Acts were ultra vires, the appellants had appealed in turn to the Ontario high court, the appellate division of the Ontario Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of Canada, and the dismissal of their claims brings to a close a dispute beginning in 1920, when the Provisional Government began to put back into the consolidated revenue the unearned grants in connection with education in the Province.

The Privy Council found the question to be one of pure law. If, it said, the Roman Catholics had secured at Confederation the right to maintain denominational schools free from control or regulation by the Ontario Legislature as respects the scope of instruction, and title to receive a share of every grant for common school purposes, then it was ultra vires for Ontario to deprive them of these rights.

**Under State Regulation**

However, examination of the statutes and the history of the subject assured their lordships that "the policy laid down from the commencement of the nineteenth century up to 1855 was to place all common schools, including separate schools, which were merely a special form of these, under ultimate state regulation," and that nothing was done in the settlement of 1863, or prior to it, to reduce this power "to mold the educational system in the interests of the public at large as distinguished from any section of it, however important."

The power to regulate did not imply the power to abolish, and the Roman Catholics "are still left with separate schools which are none the less actual because the liberty of giving secondary and higher education in them may be abridged by regulation."

The province, it was held, was within its right in making new appropriations out of grants which would diminish what would otherwise have come to the appellants.

# Mrs. Pankhurst Has Passed On

## First Militant Suffragist to Engage in Struggle for Vote to Women

LONDON (AP)—One of the most picturesque figures in the woman suffrage movement, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, has passed on.

Mrs. Pankhurst was the first militant suffragist in efforts to obtain the vote for women, millions of whom are now enjoying the privilege of casting their ballots at the Parliamentary election because of the work of her and her militant supporters. This early work was often done at personal sacrifice.

After founding the Women's Social and Political Union with her daughters, Christabel and Sylvia, Mrs. Pankhurst started the votes for women agitation by leading a deputation to the House of Commons to demand the vote. Many members of this body were jailed.

Afterward the Women's Freedom League came into being and its adherents adopted militant methods. Holloway Jail was frequently used by the authorities to attempt to check the activities of the women. Mrs. Pankhurst was often in and out of that institution and her last offense brought a sentence of penal servitude. She started a hunger strike, however, and was released before the sentence was completed.

On the outbreak of the World War Mrs. Pankhurst and other militant suffragists joined in supporting the country. They spoke from recruiting platforms and assisted ministers whom they had firmly opposed a few weeks previously.

Suffrage was granted to women above 30 in 1918 and since that time Mrs. Pankhurst had been a supporter of those urging that it be granted to women between the ages of 21 and 30.

Mrs. Pankhurst visited America and lectured in behalf of her country.

Of late years, Mrs. Pankhurst had been a constitutionalist. She was the Conservative candidate for the Commons from Whitechapel.

# Boston Gets Ready for Air Conference

## Second New England Meeting Scheduled to Open June 21 at Hotel Statler

Preceded by a demonstration of pursuit plane flying and followed by an exhibition of a modern airport in action, with passenger planes, freight planes, and the big navy dirigible Los Angeles in the air, the Second New England Aviation Conference called by the New England Council, through its research committee, will get under way at the Hotel Statler, Boston, at noon on Thursday, June 21.

A dozen of the leading figures in the aviation business gathered from all over the United States will be present to contribute to the program, which will deal with the business aspects of the aviation industry.

At noon on June 21 those attending the conference will view from the top of the Hotel Statler an exhibition of pursuit flying by members of the First Pursuit Squadron. After the forenoon session on June 22, the conference will move to Lowell, Mass., to attend the dedication of the new Lowell Airport.

# New York Better Business Bureau Elects Officers

## J. C. Auchincloss Again President—H. J. Kenner General Manager Seventh Year

NEW YORK—James C. Auchincloss has been re-elected president of the Better Business Bureau of New York City by the board of directors of the bureau. Sherman B. Joost of Joost, Patrick & Co. has been re-elected treasurer. The management of the bureau will continue under H. J. Kenner, who, for the seventh year, has been appointed general manager. Henry E. Montgomery has been appointed recording secretary and assistant treasurer.

E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, was elected to the financial advisory council of the bureau. The following were re-elected: David F. Houston, chairman, president, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Henry R. Hayes, Cone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board, American Exchange Irving Trust Company; John J. Pulleyn, president, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; James Gilbert White, president, J. G. White & Co., Inc.; A. C. Pearson, chairman of the board, United Publishers Corporation; Albert A. Tilney, president, Bankers Trust Company; William S. Irish, president, First National Bank of Brooklyn; Henry J. Davenport, president, Home Title Insurance Company.

New members elected to the Merchandise Advisory Council of the bureau were: Clarence Lindner, president, New York American; Raymond Gunnison, vice-president, Brooklyn Daily Eagle; E. M. Alexander, vice-president, New York Evening Journal; Stuart S. Schuyler, business manager, New York Telegram; Roy C. Hollis, general manager, the Daily News, and Fremont C. Peck, publisher, Brooklyn Daily Times.

Members re-elected to the Merchandise Council were: Col. Michael Friedman, chairman, B. Altman & Co.; Bernard F. Gimbel, Gimbel Brothers, Inc.; Celsus P. Perrie, James McCreery & Co.; Franklin Simon, Franklin Simon & Co., Inc.; Samuel Mundheim, Stern Brothers; Joseph Ullman Jr., Joseph Ullman, Inc.; E. S. Friendly, The Sun; Louis Wiley, The New York Times; J. F. Bresnahan, The World; Howard Davis, New York Herald Tribune; Walter Hammitt, Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

## RADIOCASTING PERMIT VOLUNTARILY GIVEN UP

WASHINGTON (AP) — Voluntary offer of Lawrence D. Yont, general manager of the Browning-Drake Corporation of Cambridge, Mass., to surrender the radiocasting license of station WLBM was announced by the Federal Radio Commission.

In a letter to the commission, Mr. Yont said: "I am very much in sympathy with what the commission is doing and believe that if you can eliminate 200 or 300 stations, the gain will be much more important than the loss of a few insignificant stations such as our own. We, of course, would like to have our station in operation, but believe that the general good calls for the elimination of at least as many stations as you have scheduled to be dropped."

**WINS ELECTRIC TOPIC PRIZE**

John M. Whittier, industrial development engineer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, has won the Henry L. Doherty gold medal for the best paper on an electric light and power topic delivered at the recent convention of the National Electric Light Association in Atlantic City, N. J. Mr. Whittier spoke on industrial development activities of an electric central station.





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# Impeachment Case Against Reading Dropped by State

## Mr. Warner Wins Contest in Legislature for Post of Attorney-General

Coincident with the election of Joseph E. Warner of Taunton as Attorney-General of Massachusetts, the State Legislature has dropped the impeachment proceedings voted against Arthur K. Reading prior to the latter's resignation from the post.

The election of Mr. Warner, in joint convention of the two houses of the Legislature under the constitutional provision for filling such a vacancy, was made without any specific acceptance of the Reading resignation, but was said by parliamentarians to constitute an acceptance.

Mr. Warner was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1919 and 1920 and ran close behind Alvan T. Fuller, now Governor, in the race for Lieutenant-Governor in 1920. During his eight years in the Legislature he made a special study of laws for protection against sale of fraudulent securities, and had been an Assistant Attorney-General during the last year.

The resolution to discontinue the impeachment proceedings was presented by Representative George F. James, chairman of the investigating committee, who said the purposes of such a move had been obtained by the resignation, and no further action was necessary. The only further point to be established would be the disqualification of the man from holding office in the future, it was said. The resolution was adopted with only a small dissenting vote.

Decision of a Republican caucus to support Mr. Warner over Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who was recommended by Governor Fuller, and two other candidates, assured his election. The vote was taken twice, however, for after the roll had been called, John C. Hull, Speaker of the House, raised a point that the vote should be taken by written ballots, and that was done.

# Labor Will Study Housing Condition

## International Conference at Geneva Also to Inquire Into Right of Association

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The effect of rationalization and industrial agreements on the conditions of work is to be the subject of a joint inquiry by the International Labor Office and the economic organization of the League of Nations, a resolution with this object in view having been accepted by the International Labor conference.

Among the other resolutions passed deserving of attention was the proposal advanced by Chaman Lall, the Indian Workers' delegate, for the study of the working class's housing conditions at the next meeting of the conference, and Corneille Mertens' proposition for an inquiry into the dangers run by chauffeurs and other workers in the automobile industry, also engine locomotive drivers when working alone.

After some opposition, Carlos Alberto Acevedo, the Argentine delegate, secured the passage of a resolution for the study of the problem of the right of association among workers.

**Federal Subsidy**

The Institute of International Studies at Geneva will now receive a subsidy from the federal government required by the terms of the grant made for its foundation by its American subscribers, the National Council having rejected the proposal that the vote should be refused.

Should equal wages be paid to men and women for work of equal value? This question greatly exercised a committee appointed by the International Labor Conference to draw up a report on minimum wage-fixing machinery. It was finally decided that a recommendation should be made in the name of the conference calling attention of Governments to "the principle of equal payment" as affirmed by Article 427 of the Treaty of Versailles, and this is considered quite a triumph for the advocates of an equal wage.

**Proposal Evidences Advance**

Under the draft convention proposed by the committee, each country is left to make its own arrangements for establishing minimum wage machinery in badly paid, badly organized industries, the importance of such machinery for some industries being particularly emphasized, other industries being left to the discretion of governments to deal with.

Altogether the proposals mark a great advance toward the realization of the necessity for the more humane treatment for workers in sweated industries, and the discussion revealed a sense of responsibility on the part of employers in the matter, the discussion in committee being of a most detailed friendly kind.

# Norwich University Elects New Trustee

## Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord Succeeds Maj.-Gen. Wood—Honorary Degrees Are Awarded

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Election of Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord as a member of the Norwich University board of trustees was announced at the commencement exercises, at which 68 received degrees by Dr. Charles A. Plumley, president of the university. General Harbord succeeds the late Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

Other trustees elected were James T. Williamson Jr., Washington; Walter W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Benjamin Williams Jr., Proctor, Vt. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Master of Military Science: Maj.-Gen. Fred T. Austin, chief of field artillery of the United States Army; Doctor of Laws: Payson Smith, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, and Stanley C. Wilson, Chelsea, Vt., attorney and Norwich trustee. Doctor of Divinity: the Rev. Edward Sharp, Worcester, Mass., and Lieut.-Col. Clayton E. Wheat, head of the English department at the United States Military Academy, and at West Point and former chaplain of the institution. Master of Science: Maj. Harold P. Sheldon, chief United States Fish and Game Warden: Capt. Arthur T. Lacey and Capt. Charles E. Dissinger, United States Army officers who have completed four years as members of the Norwich military faculty.


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Easily carried—weighs less than 20 pounds. Top when inverted, fits into Edenette tub, as shown in photograph. Store it under the kitchen table, sink or in the closet

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"The washer sent me on trial arrived last Monday, March 19th. I have tried it with many different kinds of clothes and find it washes all very satisfactorily and I see no reason why it should not be a good seller, since it fits into a need not heretofore filled. If anything, it washes a little cleaner than the large size washer does. It is so simple to operate that it makes washing seem like play and takes wash day right off the calendar."
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DISTRIBUTORS WANTED
Open territory for exclusive representatives worth $5000 yearly. If you have $2500 to invest in merchandise—wish to establish your own business — write for distributors' prospectus.

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The Edenette is a perfect washer. It must be seen and used to be appreciated. We want you to actually use it in your home for 10 days *at no cost to you*. We will ship you an Edenette, all transportation charges paid. If you are not as enthusiastic as thousands of Edenette users, just return it at our expense. No questions asked—you are dealing with one of the oldest clothes washer manufacturers in the country. This is the time and labor saving device you have needed. Fill out the coupon NOW for Free Trial.

EDEN WASHER CORP., 225 West 34th Street, New York City, N. Y.
Send me the EDENETTE clothes washer for 10 days' FREE TRIAL. If I keep it I will pay $49.50 cash, slightly more west of the "Rockies." If desired, easy payments may be arranged.
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ADDRESS.....
CITY.....STATE.....C.S.II-R


# FRANCE UNEASY ABOUT ECONOMIC GROUP IN EUROPE

## Feeling Persists That Germany Is Regaining Its Old Control on Continent

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The plan for a vast economic grouping of central European states, including Germany, has given some anxiety to French diplomatic observers. There still persists a lingering inquietude of Germany's regaining its old control in mid Europe. The visit of Dr. Edward Benes to London and Berlin gave a certain consistency to the rumors which were circulating of the beginning of a great reconstruction.

The failure of the Little Entente to meet as arranged before the Council of the League to discuss matters of vital interest in the three countries, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, which were on the agenda, provoked much comment to the effect that the Little Entente no longer existed in reality but only in name.

**Treaty Revision Campaign**

A campaign for a revision of the Trianon Treaty, especially in a section of the British press which favors Hungary, seemed to point to imminent changes, while it has been freely written lately that President Masaryk is prepared eventually to make territorial concessions. Benito Mussolini has scoffed at the status quo, except for his own country. All this made an interesting situation and, therefore, the French, who have made a doctrine of the permanence of treaties, awaited with eagerness the declarations of Dr. Benes before the Czechoslovakian parliamentary commission.

The Temps, perhaps rashly, considers that Dr. Benes has dissipated the idea of a German economic hegemony over central Europe, has replied indirectly to Signor Mussolini, has affirmed the solidarity of the nations of the Little Entente and has proclaimed unshaken faith in the status quo as a safeguard of peace. He has shattered all legends created about his visit to London and Berlin, says the semiofficial French journal.

**Anti-Hungarian Move**

This opinion is more comforting than sound, for opposition to the Little Entente as at present constituted, that is to say as an anti-Hungarian organization built on the status quo, is unquestionably developing in Europe and there is unmistakable shifting of the ground in Czechoslovakia itself, in accordance with the dictates of political wisdom. It is beginning to be realized that nothing can be founded on a mere negation in the realm of external policy.

Signor Mussolini asserted that between the Little Entente nations the only link was a common resolve to prevent any change in central Europe—and that even this link was weakening. The Temps replies that there exist economic and diplomatic ties of a positive character. Yet it is obvious that Rumania is turning toward Italy, that Czechoslovakia is making friends with Germany, that even Jugoslavia is settling down with Italy, and that such French control as was formerly apparent is nearly ended.

Next week the postponed meeting of the Little Entente will be held and in view of the keenness of the preliminary discussions the meeting at Bucharest will be carefully watched for fresh signs of diplomatic changes.

## ELECTRIC RATE CUT EFFECTIVE AUG. 15

A reduction in electric rates by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston under which it is estimated average consumers may increase their use of current by one-third or more for the same money they now pay for service has been ordered by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. The order directs the company to apply to all residences a rate made by it some time ago for customers who use some of the larger electrical household appliances. The department estimates the annual saving to consumers at $1,000,000.

The maximum rate of 8½ cents per kilowatt hour, which now applies up to 1000 kilowatt hours, will apply in the new schedule only to the first two kilowatt hours per month per 100 feet of floor space in the dwelling, taking 1000 feet as a minimum. The next 70 kilowatt hours will be charged at five cents, and above that amount at three cents. The rate will go into effect Aug. 15. The order was made in a case presented by Wycliffe C. Marshall, a Boston attorney, and 200 other petitioners.

**SHOW PRIZES SET RECORDS**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—All previous records are exceeded by the Eastern States Exposition in its premium offerings for 1928, according to the general prize list issued by the management. A grand total in all divisions of $103,333 is offered to exhibitors at the annual fall show, from Sept. 16 to 22, inclusive.

# Conditions at Poles Related, Declares Captain G. H. Wilkins

## Forthcoming Flight in Antarctic, He Says, Will Show "Direct Relationship" With Arctic—Meteorological Data Being Studied

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Capt. G. H. Wilkins, who with Lieut. C. B. Eielson was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Royal Aero Club, and the Air League of the British Empire, declared that there was need for greater knowledge of arctic and antarctic atmospheric conditions in connection with the forecasting of weather in both hemispheres.

He said his flight across the arctic regions was dictated entirely by the need for investigation into meteorological conditions, for there was no question that it was possible to make a flight by airplane, and with a suitable cooling engine there was no difficulty in maintaing the requisite temperature conditions for efficiency.

Despite the tremendous compass variations in flying experienced between Point Barrow and Spitzbergen, he found there was no insuperable navigational difficulty, but absolute co-operation between navigators and pilots was essential, and he had been extremely fortunate in having Lieutenant Eielson. Their flight had been of tentative value, in that they found no land on which a meteorological station could be established, though information on arctic weather might be of extreme importance to air transportation and the world in connection with the forecasting of weather conditions, as had been pointed out by Viljalmur Stefansson.

This problem was being followed up in aeronautics by men with whom he had discussed the situation in Berlin.

He declared the forthcoming flight across the antarctic would show there was a direct relationship between the Southern and Northern Hemispheres and the conditions at the two poles. They could expect to reap great advantages in the Northern Hemisphere, and he hoped to interest the peoples of South America in the problem in the same way as the nations in the Northern Hemisphere had become alive to the importance of polar investigation.

## REINDEER TO BE MOVED ACROSS BARREN LANDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—T. J. Howard, manager of the Dominion Reindeer Company of Vancouver, stated recently in Edmonton that his firm will this summer move their immense reindeer herd from their range in Alaska to feeding grounds in Canada on the shores of Hudson Bay. Over 50 years ago the herd owned by the Dominion Reindeer Company consisted of 1280 reindeer. This small herd has increased to its present total of 11,600 animals.

Mr. Howard estimated about 18 months would be required to move the immense herd overland across the Barren lands and on to the shores of the Hudson Bay. He stated that it was expected the natural increase of the herd in the next 10 years would bring the number to approximately 100,000. Permission has been received by the company to establish the herd on Canadian soil. In the markets of the United States each adult reindeer is valued at about $32.50.

## NEW ENGLAND GAINING IN WOMEN'S SHOE TRADE

"New England is not falling behind in shoe manufacturing when compared with other sections of the country," said Maj. P. F. O'Keefe of the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency, in an address before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club. "This is especially true in the matter of women's footwear. For example, the number of pairs of women's shoes produced in 1925 in New England was 3 per cent greater than those made in the previous year; outside New England, however, there was a decrease of 1 per cent during the same time.

"The next year New England showed a gain of 8 per cent over the preceding year, with about 3½ per cent gain in sections outside New England. During 1927 there was an 11 per cent gain in women's shoe production in New England over that of 1926, while in other regions there was a gain of only 1 per cent. This does not look as though New England was losing its hold in shoe manufacturing."


IF YOU are associated with, or know, anyone who operates salesmen's cars or trucks which have advertising value you will be doing him a distinct favor by showing him this advertisement. It is difficult to imagine the millions and millions of dollars that would be saved and put to more useful purpose if every fleet owner was effecting the saving shown in this letter.

Address all correspondence to the Company



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May 28, 1928.

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Batavia, New York

Gentlemen:

You have inquired regarding the results of our trial of Kozak Dry Wash for automobiles.

It has been our policy to allow our salesmen two car washes per month. Now we supply each salesman with a Kozak cloth, and allow him only one wash per month. The saving per car can be safely estimated at $25.00 per year. Applied to the fleet of cars selling Pillsbury's Family of Foods throughout the country, the saving amounts to a respectable total, as we have several hundred cars.

With each new car that is issued to a salesman we supply a Kozak cloth as standard equipment, because our tests lead us to believe that its use will materially lengthen the life of the finish.

In addition to these cash savings, the general appearance of our fleet is improved. It is not always easy for a salesman to keep his car neat under normal driving conditions, even with a bi-weekly washing. With a Kozak in the car, a few minutes rubbing every day or two keeps the car presentable.

Yours very truly,
Pillsbury Flour Mills Company
C. V. Wells
Automobile Department.

CVW:L

Any communication relative to the above should be addressed to KOZAK, Inc., No. 101 Park Place, Batavia, New York.

# UTILITIES CLAIM PUBLIC GOOD IS THEIR ONLY GOAL

## Texas Agent Says Industry So Close to Community They Must Co-operate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Everything possible is being done to get public utility information before the public high schools and colleges, of Texas, Charles W. Davis, chairman of the Texas Public Service Information Bureau, Dallas, Tex., testified before the Federal Trade Commission conducting an inquiry into publicity methods of the power industry.

"We cultivate contacts with the colleges for the benefit of the community and to get young men to go into the utility service," Mr. Davis told the commission.

"Isn't the distribution of pamphlets a part of the program in opposition to government and municipal ownership of public utilities?" he was asked.

"That may be one of the factors in our general publicity, but there are other elements," Mr. Davis answered. "This applies to our pamphlets and all our publicity."

**Minimizes Government Ownership**

Professors of Texas colleges are not advocating government ownership as the result of the publicity activities of the Texas power companies, the witness testified. "Government ownership," he declared, "is not of much moment to them."

When questioned about a survey made by John E. Waggoner, professor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, in his preparation for a rural electrification program, Mr. Davis admitted that the professor was paid through the Southwestern Public Service Association, which represents companies in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. This study, Mr. Davis said, was made to determine whether rural electrification would be an economic investment for both the farmers and the utility companies. It was made through the college because its purpose was "to develop Texas" he declared.

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Davis made it known that his company had paid the expenses of a professor from the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, to a meeting held at New Orleans to discuss the inclusion of public utility subjects in college curricula. The purpose of such courses would be, the witness explained, to get better equipped men to enter the power and light business.

**Their Exact Position**

"It is understood, then," Ralph Healy chief counsel for the commission said, "that your committee makes as many contacts as it can in college and high schools, opportunities are sought for public speaking and that you distribute pamphlets as widely as you can."

The colleges of Texas come to the company for speakers and "distribution of pamphlets are an insignificant part of our work," Mr. Davis replied. The committee, he explained, also produces playlets and motion pictures for use in the schools demonstrating improved methods of lighting for homes and factories, better home management and the use of time and labor-saving devices.

"Our industry is so close to the community that we feel that we must get together to talk things over openly since the industry is growing as it is," Mr. Davis concluded.

# Publishers Get Trade Inquiry Authorization

## Unfair Competition Methods Will Be Investigated by Federal Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission has authorized a conference with publishers of periodicals and newspapers to consider unfair methods of competition said to exist in the publishing business. Abram F. Myers, commissioner, has filed a memorandum indicating dissent from the commission's action in authorizing a conference. The purpose of the conference is for "efficiently eliminating from this field of publicity all advertisements of a false and misleading nature."

Mr. Myers said in part:

"Not only do I entertain grave doubt as to the commission's jurisdiction as regards the publishers, but I am apprehensive lest the proceedings result in an unauthorized delegation of governmental power to the publishers.

"As I understand it, the publishers will be expected to adopt resolutions not to accept particular kinds of advertising or the advertising of particular concerns. It is to be purely a publishers' convention, and the advertisers will not be represented, except indirectly through the advertising agencies, the intermediaries between the advertisers and the publishers. It follows, therefore, that the rights of the advertisers will be determined at a meeting sponsored by the commission, in which they have no voice.

"What I would guard against is the charge that the commission has been instrumental in establishing a blacklist under which the concerns listed will be deprived of the right to have their cases heard and decided by the tribunal designated by the statute."

William E. Humphrey, chairman of the commission, refused to comment on Mr. Myers' dissent.

# MANITOBA PLANNING AIR MAIL SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—With 50 airplanes to be operated in Manitoba this summer, by the Government, private firms and even private individual aviation will undergo a big boom in the province this year. Among the big air projects planned for this summer or the near future is the establishment of an air mail service from coast to coast by the Dominion Government, with Winnipeg as one of the important bases. Western Canada Airways, Ltd., a commercial company which has made tremendous progress in the two years since its formation, is planning to establish a commercial air route between Manitoba and British Columbia, on the Pacific coast.

Flying has made its greatest progress in connection with mineral development in northern Manitoba, in the last two years. It has been said that the Western Canada Airways will have 23 machines in operation shortly. The Royal Canadian Air Force operates 21 machines in northern Manitoba, mainly in connection with the forest fire patrol. The Winnipeg Flying Club, with 600 active and associate members, will inaugurate its first season shortly.

# Age Plan Gets Test in Massachusetts

## Governor Signs Bill Providing for Income From Public Bequest Fund

Massachusetts has embarked upon an experiment to learn whether gifts and bequests of money can be enlisted in sufficient amount to support an old-age pension system. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, has signed a bill enacted by the Legislature to establish a public bequest fund the income of which is to be used to provide old-age relief after the principal of the fund reaches $500,000. The fund also would receive proceeds of unclaimed estates.

The first contribution, $1000, has been made by the Fraternal Order of Eagles, who, with Wendell P. Thoré of Quincy, were sponsors of the bill.

While the measure did not meet the approval of the Committee on Old-Age Security, which represents a number of welfare organizations which have worked for an old-age pension plan, the proponents of the bill urged that its adoption would at least serve as a beginning in the undertaking. Critics asserted that probably 70,000 persons would be eligible for assistance under the bill and the income of $30,000 from a $500,000 fund would give no adequate relief to even 1 per cent of this number, to say nothing of costs of administration.

# STORE CLERK RISES TO RAIL DIRECTOR

## James Simpson Selected for New York Central Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—From clerk to railroad director, the epic of American industrial opportunity, has been repeated again in the election of James Simpson, president of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, to the board of directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, filling the place made vacant by the passing of Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Simpson, a native of Glasgow, Scot., came to the United States as a boy and entered the employ of Marshall Field as a clerk at the age of 17. Within 22 years he was president of the organization and associated with numerous other organizations, both civic and mercantile. Mr. Simpson will actually take the place of A. H. Harris on the New York Central Board, the latter having been elected chairman of the executive committee to fill Mr. Depew's post.

One of Mr. Simpson's outstanding contributions to economic development of the United States was said to have been his advocacy of the federal reserve system at a time when it was under fire.

# LAST MINUTE DEBATE OCCURS ON PRAYER BOOK

## Proponents and Opponents of Revision Hold Forth in British House

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A "milestone upon the road from St. Paul's to St. Peter's" was the description given by Rosslyn Mitchell, Labor member for Paisley, of the English Prayer Book measure now passing through the culminating debate in the House of Commons, where a deciding vote is to be taken today about midnight. This phrase sums up the case as argued by a number of speakers, who yesterday and today before a crowded and attentive Parliament were being opposed by equally convinced supporters of the Prayer Book measure, who maintain that the new book is essential for the restoration of discipline and the prevention of the disruption of the Church of England.

Sir Boyd Merriman, Solicitor-General, opened the debate in a closely reasoned speech in favor of the revised Prayer Book.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the gallery, intently watching the proceedings, while the Archbishop of York, alongside him, made copious notes, and a phalanx of clergy behind looked on in silent absorption.

**Nonconformists Mentioned**

The first cheer came when Sir Boyd Merriman dealt with the effect the new Prayer Book might have upon the question of a reunion between the Church of England and the Nonconformist bodies. His case was to prove that the fears of its adversely affecting such a reunion were groundless, but the moment he mentioned such fears, loud murmurs of approval arose from the benches behind him, as well as from those on the opposite side of the house, to be immediately countered by cheers from supporters distributed also among the Conservatives, Labor and Liberals alike, who realized that he had put his finger upon one of the cruxes of the dispute.

Sir Boyd Merriman strongly criticized the allegation made by the Home Secretary, sitting alongside him, opposing the Prayer Book measure, to the effect that the bishops were trying to "legalize illegalities." He also quoted detailed evidence to show that the proposed Prayer Book maintained all the essential doctrines of the church in their entirety, and that the alterations introduced since the measure was rejected in the House of Commons last December render this "more abundantly clear."

**Chaos Is Foretold**

Sir Samuel Roberts, another Conservative, followed with impressive arguments upon the contrary side. Chaos, he said, would ensue if the Prayer Book were passed. Its passage meant not peace but controversy in the parish councils. Establishment, he declared, could not be maintained by the passing of the measure since no church could remain established if it was out of harmony with the people. The Prayer Book controversy, he declared, "proves to the inner sense of man that it springs from the age-long conflict—nothing less than the claim of the priest to interprete in his office between the creature and the creator."

The proposed version puts forward the claim "that specially manifests itself in refrence to the material things touched by hands of the priest in the ceremonies and 'sacrifies' and it is this claim that the temperate Protestant resists."

Sir Samuel also laid stress upon the fact that 2500 clergy recently signed a declaration of their belief that adoration is due to the reserved sacrament. "Can they, dare they, obey if this book is approved," asked the speaker. "How can the bishops prosecute 2000 priests if they refuse to obey? No, the new book will not bring order into the Church of England."

**TO INTEREST EDUCATIONISTS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—To interest educationists of Australia and New Zealand in the international conference on education to be held in Vancouver in the spring of 1929, Prof. W. F. Osborne, of the University of Manitoba, sailed from here. He will visit educational institutions in the southern dominions and arrange for Australian and New Zealand speakers to address the Vancouver conference, which will be held under the National Educational Council of Canada and will attract many leading educationists from Great Britain and the United States.

# Stewart Acquitted of Balking Senate

## Oil Man Freed by Jury on Charge of Refusing to Answer Committee

WASHINGTON (AP) — Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of the Indiana Standard Oil Company, has been acquitted by a jury in the District of Columbia Supreme Court on charges of refusing to answer questions of the Senate Investigating Committee concerning Liberty bonds bought with oil profits of the Continental Trading Company.

The wealthy oil man was charged with a misdemeanor for alleged violation of Section 102 of the Criminal Code which provides punishment for a regularly summoned witness who refuses to answer pertinent questions asked by a congressional committee. Mr. Stewart contended the questions asked by the committee were not pertinent.

Mr. Stewart, called as a witness during the committee's investigation of the $3,080,000 oil profits of the Continental Trading Company last February, declined to say whether he had discussed the bonds with Harry F. Sinclair or whether he knew of anyone who had taken part in the bond transactions.

Appearing in April, after Mr. Sinclair had been acquitted of charges of conspiring with Albert B. Fall to defraud the Government in the Teapot Dome oil lease, Mr. Stewart said he had received $759,000 in Liberty bonds from H. S. Osler, president of the Continental Company.

Acquittal of the misdemeanor charge does not entirely clear the defendant of charges that resulted from his appearance before the Senate committee. His testimony on the occasion of his first and last appearance was certified to the district attorney and presented to the grand jury. An indictment on a charge of perjury was asked of the grand jury which is expected to return its decision to the court within a few days.

# GROWTH OF DISTRICT HEATING IS REPORTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY—Supplying heat from central stations to many homes will eventually become one of the largest utilities in the country, according to Charles A. Gilliham, of New York, president of the National District Heating Association, in his annual address before the nineteenth convention of that body just held here.

One hundred heating companies, representing an investment of $200,000,000 and doing an annual business of $75,000,000, are represented at the meeeting. "In New York City alone a chain of several stations now serve over 2400 buildings," said Mr. Gilliham.

**OKANAGAN LAKE LEVEL**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Federal and British Columbia Government engineers are shaping plans now for a project which would control the level of Okanagan Lake, one of the most important inland waterways in this Province. It is planned to reduce the level of the lake through the removal of the present dam on Okanagan River and the construction of a smaller structure.

# Plea for Continental Unity Is Voiced by President of Peru

## Señor Leguia, in Course of Reception to United States Ambassador, Denounces Those Working for Estrangement From "Elder Brothers" of the North

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIMA, Peru—A strong plea for closer co-operation with the United States and the establishment of American continental unity was made by President August B. Leguia of Peru in the course of a reception accorded to A. P. Moore, the new United States Ambassador to that country.

President Leguia, after stating that Peru has always been faithful to the friendship uniting her with the United States, touched on the misgivings that caused some to work for separation. "Never like the present," he said, "have there existed in the world purposes interested in dividing America, fomenting suspicions and raising the banner which encourages the legend of a Saxon imperialism and a Latin servitude. All this happens not because the predictions of these prophets are true, but because America is increasing its wealth and advancing its civilization, while other countries are irremediably declining."

"Backward ideas condemn progress," he went on. "It is necessary to know history to see our problems clearly in order to blot out these voices, so that we be not converted into workers of our own ruin. "America's future is splendid, but it is necessary to reach it by practicing the virtues of union and recognizing as legitimate and advantageous that our elder brothers, as the United States of America are, may aid us with their experience, wealth and culture."

The Ambassador, who rode to the President's palace in a procession of state coaches escorted by the presidential cavalry guard, said: "I know your country can be of great assistance to my country, and we in turn can be most helpful to Peru. I assure you I always will endeavor to be helpful in any matter of interest to our respective governments."

# CANADA TO ERECT UNIQUE BOUNDARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The most western mainland point on the boundary between Canada and the United States, at Point Roberts, will be marked by two giant steel towers, carrying powerful lights for the guidance of mariners. The Canadian Government will erect these structures immediately in the sea, not far from shore.

They will make a unique part of the boundary, as the international line runs across a peninsula, the northern half of which is in British Columbia and the southern half forms an isolated American territory, having no land connection with the United States. From Point Roberts the boundary winds through a network of islands into the Straits of Juan de Fuca and thence out to the Pacific.

# FAR-REACHING DECISION PRONOUNCED IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Laws and regulations under which the Pacific Coast fishing industry of Canada has operated from its commencement are set aside entirely by a decision of the Canadian Supreme Court. This tribunal supported the British Columbia Government's contention, on a stated case, by declaring that the province and not the Dominion had the right to license fish canneries on this coast. In the past the Dominion has exercised this power and collected large revenues from it.

Not only is the federal tax of $50 per cannery declared illegal, but the Supreme Court also has upset the federal salmon pack tax of 4 cents a case qn sockeye salmon and 2 cents a case on other varieties. The Province thus is enabled to control this revenue field itself and will gain an income running into hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, depending on the size of the salmon pack. The court also decided that all British subjects have the right to fish, and that salmon fish licenses may be given only to British subjects or to war veterans. The right of the Dominion to control fishing operations is not disturbed.


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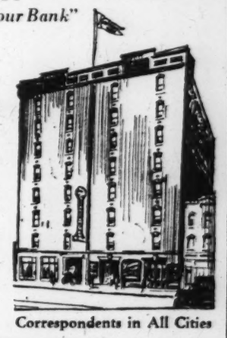
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# John Ringling Sparing of Words Finds Time to Discuss the Arts

## He Will Talk of His Museum at Sarasota, Fla., but Little; of Goliath, His Sea Elephant, Some; of the Beauty He Has Found, More

"To have beheld . . . the greatest works of any great painter is a possession added to the best things of life."—Swinburne.

Not long hence the John and Mabel Ringling Museum and Art School, devised for a memorial to his father and mother by John Ringling, owner of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus, will be dedicated in Sarasota, Fla.

For 25 years John Ringling has collected paintings; latterly bronzes, too, and sculptures. Many people who annually count the circus a happy incident of contemporary life have not known, certainly, that there was a John Ringling. Some remember that, a long while back, there were many brothers of the name. "Ringling probably was their circus name." The circus began with a woodshed trapeze on the Illinois plains; and the great fortune its evolution has earned was not easily earned.

A few weeks ago some men got together in Sarasota to give John Ringling a dinner. They wanted to thank him for things he has done for Sarasota. Some were bankers, some real estate operators, railroad presidents, oil magnates, politicians, townsmen and so on. Dinner table talk lauded the causeway connecting Sarasota and the Keys, the hotel lifting its splendid towers and set back floors to the skies; establishment in the city of the circus winter quarters, Mr. Ringling's own home, and the museum and school building. So on and so on. These things had bettered the city. Lights blazed. Mr. Ringling's own circus band made music. There were many speeches, all with the underlying theme of John Ringling's generosity.

### Not Wasteful of Speech

Late in the evening Mr. Ringling said something himself. Not much; he knows singularly well the economies of speech. The treasure eventually housed in the museum would be the best of his own art treasures, he said. The students would have model dormitories. Perhaps in time the school would equal the Barbizon School of France. Perhaps surpass it. He knew nothing. He hoped everything. Then he sat down.

John Ringling, who has aptly been called "a great chunk of a man," is well over six feet tall. By temperament he is enormously self-evasive. His heavily lidded eyes are like bits of polished black agate glittering in the calm face under the sleek thatch of black hair. They say his background is Scottish-German. His features are heavy and indomitable. Doubtless he can talk loudly, but his usual voice is low pitched, singularly soft, smooth as velvet, occasionally vaguely sibilant.

He goes to auctions of paintings; he sits in corners unnoticed; occasionally he bids, more often bids are made for him; when the auctions close he is immediately as completely gone as a forgotten thought, with none to say when or which way he went.

He loathes being interviewed. He will say, "I am so busy," which is true; and, "There is nothing you would want to hear from me," which is not true. His reluctance is based partly on experience with people "who want to ask me if the hippopotamus eats meat, and I think that's silly," and partly on his knowledge that a busy man who stops to talk chisels his obligation to his business.

### Suits Talk to Surroundings

Yet Ringling is not an unsocial man. From men like his friend Andrew Fleming, dean of the graduate school at Princeton University, it is possible to learn how well John Ringling can talk in surroundings that suit him; officials of the Metropolitan Museum, the Louvre, the Berlin Museum and the Corsini collection in Rome remember long hours of discussion of the Cypriote antiquities, the Rubens that the Duke of Westminster once owned, the Tintorettos, Veroneses, Vecchios and the Filipino Lippis that help make lustrous the history of art.

If inquiry is made for Mr. Ringling at Madison Square Garden while the circus is current there his staff will say, "If you came here at 3 o'clock in the morning you would find him here working. Otherwise, who knows?" He will not meet anyone at 3 o'clock or any other time to talk of the circus. But at 5 o'clock in an afternoon he has spent at the Metropolitan he will shyly agree to talk a little about paintings at 8:30 in a subsequent evening.

The appointment he will keep in a small, irregularly shaped office that is his for the moment; and it will be characteristic of him that he does not allude to the circus at all until the end of a conversation that lasts an hour and a half; then only to his especial pride, Goliath, the beautiful sea elephant from the antarctic. "Don't you think he is wonderful?" he will exclaim with genuine excitement, making it possible to reflect, "We have a circus because this man, like his brothers, is a little boy at heart and he is sharing what is really his circus."

### Art Has An Accompaniment

Outside the window a cluster of children was conducting an animated inquiry into relative merits of a certain trapeze performer and the Seigrist troupe. Talk in the office of fifteenth century doors and pillars and paintings from the Byzantine period onward, was to the drumming recitative of waves of applause filtering from the vaulting garden, and the blare of the band and murmurous comment of a vast audience.

Ringling talks charity and, with ill-concealed embarrassment, of himself. "Yes," and "No," he meagerly puts forth to answer questions that would provoke most people to torrents of opinion. Conversation thus carried away from him for a moment, his composure profited a little by a digressive allusion to the effect of late afternoon light on the blues in the tiling of the Aztec Garden at the Pan-American building in Washington. And it was not far from blue tiling to Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," and Mr. Ringling said, "The Huntington collection will never let that go, I expect, but I have some nice Gainsboroughs too." The collection goes back to days "when I first had a little money to spend for things I wanted."

Mr. Ringling has the enviable humility of the self-educated man. What he learned, teaching himself, of art, was by an unremitting process of selectiveness which shows itself eloquently in his acquisitions too. He has not bought all his paintings himself. It must be remembered that he administers the circus, a stupendous job. So his agents constantly supplement his own watching for things to interest him. Nevertheless he knows very well what is going on; he determines what he wishes to secure and he or others see what can be done about it.

### Bought First, Then Learned

At first, then, he bought "some French paintings. People were buying French paintings most in those days. I was very pleased with them at first. But I was looking about and I discovered the old masters; then it seemed to me I had been wrong about my first purchases; they lost meaning for me. So I gave them away."

Perhaps he does not remember to whom he gave them; certainly he would not say.

For those who think it is a curious thing to find a circus owner and an art connoisseur one and the same man, consider the elements that make a circus and its owner great; the energy, vitality and enthusiasm, elementals fundamental, too, to the labor of gathering great paintings and sculptures.

"When I began to learn," Mr. Ringling went on in his careful, diffident voice, "I did not want only things of one or two schools, or no school at all. My own viewpoint and taste were shaping, and I wished it to be toward liberalism and universality. 'I must keep a broad view,' I thought. By degrees I learned of Titian and Giotto, Romney, Velásquez and Michelangelo. I was pleased when I obtained Velásquez's portrait of Queen Mary Anne of Spain, wife of Philip IV.

"It made me happy to have Titian's 'Portrait of the Queen of Cypress,' too, and the portrait of the 'Young Lady With a Dog.' Everything new gave me something I had not had before; those things are hard to define; you know for yourself when paintings give them to you, but it is not easy to tell anyone else. . . ."

### Thoughts Go Roaming

Silence fell in the irregularly shaped, deep-carpeted room. Mr. Ringling's black eyes were fastened on his visitor, but thinking, perhaps, of great days when King Philip commanded Velásquez to paint "The Expulsion of the Moors."

Outside, the children had finished with the trapeze and flying-bar artists and were discussing how men managed to walk on stilts.

Mr. Ringling spoke of the origin of the actual idea of the museum. "Well, you know, from time to time I have found some fifteenth century doors and pillars I liked; I have bought them. The doors are bronze, three pairs of them. The museum garden has an arcade, and some columns I found, too, will go there; they belonged once to beautiful Italian Renaissance structures. I had to have a permanent place to put these things; I was wanting to build a beautiful memorial; it seemed to me it was time, and what better place could the doors and pillars have?"

The museum has 22 side-lighted galleries, from 40 to 110 feet long. For the most part the paintings, from the Byzantine schools and the trecento to the nineteenth century, will hang in separate period rooms. Eighty-eight sculptures will line the space between the rim of the building and the garden. There are many bronze copies of great Italian sculptures; the center space of the garden will hold one, the Michelangelo "David." A separate building will house the Cypriote antiquities secured at the Metropolitan Museum's sale in the Anderson Galleries.

### Why in Florida? Who Knows!

For the school, Mr. Ringling shows an interest whose tempo a man assumes toward something young and making, not something already matured and ageless. People have said, "But why in the world did he build an art school in Florida?"

Mr. Ringling did not say. Perhaps partly because his home is there and part of the year he could thus be in touch with it. Then the North, the East and West have many art school advantages. Perhaps, too, when he was a boy on the Illinois plains he wanted to study art; but a family industriously trying to make something out of a homemade sawdust ring and a few modestly unusual exhibits could not, probably, spare one of its members to fool about with brushes and tubes of cobalt, and yellow ochre and rose madder.

Now, having earned latitude of action, at least, Mr. Ringling can provide the opportunities for young people with which no one was able to provide him or the young people of his day. Not merely young people, either. Children, too.

"Not all the old masters were painters when they were young," Mr. Ringling explained; "some became settled in metal working, some beat gold or worked in precious stones, long before they were able to turn to portraiture for their freedom and full expression. I want the school to be a place where children interested or talented or just inclined may go directly to painting, to sculpture and design, instead of roundabout."

### After All, Not Much to Tell

The music of the Garden was rising to the crescendo of the night's entertainment. Against the frosted office window the argumentative children were a sudden file of shadows going away. Mr. Ringling stood up; his fine, blunt fingers tentatively felt the pearl in his cravat.

"You see," he said softly, "there isn't much to tell," and the small, wavering smile accentuated his earnestness.

"Florida is a nice place. You ever been there? You ought to see it. Blue water, and green and lavender in the bay. Lovely at sundown. Beautiful light and air. A good place to live and study. Some day the school will be . . . well, who knows? By the way, what about the new Fogg Museum at Harvard? They tell me it is very fine. I must see it. There are some new things I want to look at, too, at the Boston Museum."

## He Has Enriched the Earth



John Ringling Not Only Has Had Time to Build Up a Great Circus, an Art In Itself, but Also Has Done Much to Further Painting and Sculpture for Many Years Past.

## U. S. SAILORS MARCH IN EMPIRE DAY PARADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Reflecting the good will which prevails between Canadians and Americans on the Pacific Coast, sailors and marines of U. S. S. Pennsylvania took a prominent part here in the celebration of May 24, which is observed all over the British Empire as a holiday. Most of the battleship's crew marched in the parade, which was a feature of the celebration, and many took part in sports and entertainments which drew visitors from neighboring American cities.

The sailors were given a rousing welcome and were accorded a place of honor at all the Victoria Day functions. Thousands of Canadians visited the American battleship during her three-day visit here.

### PUTS WRITING ABOVE CONGRESS

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Ray Stannard Baker of this town, writer, has announced that he will not allow the use of his name as candidate for the Democratic nomination for representative for Congress from the second Massachusetts district. Mr. Baker said that he did not consider himself qualified and further that he considered his present work more interesting and important than anything he might do in Congress. He is engaged in writing a biography of Woodrow Wilson.

## Rotary in Europe Wins High Praise

### Delegates to International Convention Tell of Its Rapid Growth Abroad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Albert Bouchery, president of the Rotary Club of Ostend, Belgium, and director of Rotary International, and Dr. Georg Wettstein, legal adviser of the United States and British Consulate-General in Zurich, Switzerland, and delegate of the Zurich Rotary Club, has just arrived here on the France of the French Line, to attend the convention of Rotary International in Minneapolis.

Mr. Bouchery said that Rotary clubs are being organized so rapidly in Belgium and other European countries that European business men believe these and other clubs along similar lines will be the most important forces in maintaining contact and engendering good will between European nationalities.

Dr. Wettstein, who as delegate from Norway signed for that country the pact of the League of Nations committee, which abolished prohibitions on imports and exports, said that the abolition of these prohibitions by 32 nations has already accomplished much in clarifying former complexities of international laws. As a result, he declared, international trade in Europe is and will continue to be greatly stimulated, with hundreds of minor causes for controversies eliminated by the joint agreement.

## French Motor Man to Emulate Fords

### Citroen Company to Use New Machinery to Speed Up Their Production

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Mass production methods patterned after the systems used by Henry Ford and other American automobile manufacturers will be inaugurated in France this summer by the manufacturers of Citroen motorcars, it was announced by C. P. Houdin, directing engineer of this concern, who has just arrived here on the France of the French Line.

After making a detailed study of automobile manufacturing plants in the United States, officials of the Citroen Company have ordered more than $2,000,000 worth of special machinery from manufacturers here, Mr. Houdin said. Some of this machinery has been completed, he added, and his immediate business will be to make final inspections and attend to the business of shipping the machinery to France.

Most of this machinery is for the manufacture of motors. As the Citroen plant already is equipped with automatic machinery for making bodies and other parts, the present shipments will complete the plant in France so that the complete mass production system may be started soon.

The first new production will be shown at the Automobile Salon in Paris in October, he said, and beginning this fall the Citroen concern will export these automobiles to world markets in the same manner that American concerns have been exporting. Under the present manufacturing methods the Citroen concern is turning out 350 automobiles a day. The production will be increased to 800 a day as soon as the new machinery and mass production methods are instituted.

### LIONS TO MEET IN LYNN

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Lynn, Mass., was selected as the 1929 convention city of the Thirty-third District Lions International at the closing session of the convention here. Kenneth H. Damren of Boston was elected district governor.

## Party of College Juniors Prepare for Study Abroad

### Delaware Group Includes Some Chosen From Other Colleges Under du Pont Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Upward of 75 young men and women students, selected from the higher American institutions of learning, will comprise a group that will sail in the middle of July for France to spend their junior year in research and study at Paris under the direction of the University of Delaware's plan.

The university has sent more than 200 students to France in the last six or eight years, but until a year or so ago the beneficiaries were confined to local schools. Under the more recent rulings the best of the applicants from other colleges are picked for the scholarships. Pierre S. du Pont bore the entire expense of the students, now estimated at $11,000 for the year, but is partly borne by students who are able.

Students, picked from the junior classes of the University of Delaware and colleges from other parts of the country, are required to live in the homes of French people of education and culture and from them obtain social contact and a knowledge of French.

Upon returning to this country they resume their places in colleges, entering as seniors and graduating with the year's study to their credit.


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Misses'—Fifth Floor




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A cool effect is given by dresses of georgette with trimmings of lace. Washable silk also appears in many new styles.

Women's—Fifth Floor




Printed Dresses
Emphasize Slender Lines
$45

Wide jabot revers and button over girdles bring out the beauty of vivid color print dresses. Chiffon, cool and summery, is printed in lovely multi-colors, and sometimes with contrasting color, draping gracefully in dresses, flattering to an extreme.

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Women's—Fourth Floor



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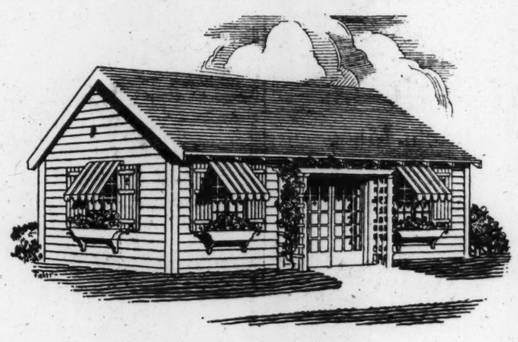
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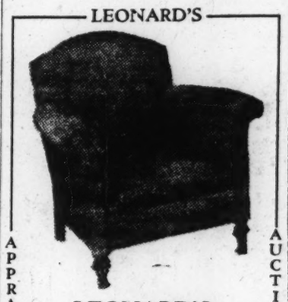
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# RADIO

## Testing of Paper Condenser by Manufacturers Discussed

### Engineer Points Out Several Methods, Giving Interesting Details of Recent Tests

Elusive is the problem of testing paper condensers with a view toward ascertaining life and behavior under actual operating conditions, points out A. A. Leonard of the Fada laboratories, and then he proceeds to reveal how the life of a condenser may be checked. He read a paper before the Radio Club of America some time ago on this subject, and this article is in line with the data on life tests of condensers brought to the attention of this body then, with a boiling-down of the technicalities a bit.

"One condenser," explained Mr. Leonard as he did before the engineering society, "may apparently be as good as another under numerous tests, but may fall in a surprisingly short time when subjected to operating conditions such as are found in radio equipment.

"Pursuing the policy of rigid test and inspection of all parts, our laboratories realized the necessity of establishing some standard method of test which would determine the approximate performance and life of bypass and filter condensers.

"The first method which presents itself is the high-potential breakdown test. This has the disadvantage of ruining the sample tested, so completely that analysis of the cause of breakdown, other than flash-over, is in almost all cases impossible. It is reasonable to expect flash-over and breakdown potentials will be several times the rated operating potential of the unit; this is standard practice not only with condensers but with all electrical machinery. Tests have proven that condensers having relatively low breakdown potential have outperformed and outlasted units which exceeded them by as much as 50 per cent. One manufacturer, through special processing, is able to obtain breakdown potentials in excess of 1500 volts on a condenser, the rating of which is 200 volts normal. This is an ordinary two-paper unit.

It has also been found that there exists a wide variation in breakdown between condensers of the same make, although no appreciable difference in construction could be noted. This is especially true in Halowax impregnated units, possibly due to incomplete impregnation of the particular sample tested. Paraffin and Cresin impregnations appear more uniform in general, but with lower breakdown value. High-potential testing, then, may be said to determine only the instantaneous breakdown potential of the particular unit under test, and as the unit is worthless after test, it can be used only at a minimum limit. Therefore, such a test is of no value as it is not definite.

"Another test used by some, which is interesting, but irrelevant, may be mentioned. The unit is charged, either at normal or at a potential higher than normal, and placed aside for a definite period, after which it is discharged. Actually this determines only the leakage resistance of the unit, and as it is almost impossible to determine the current at discharge it tells nothing.

"Various rituals have been developed in applying high-potential tests, and almost all other forms of testing fall under this group. Some manufacturers subject their condensers to both A. C. and D. C., while others test them for short periods at several times their rated potential. In no instance have these tests proven conclusive, and in almost all cases high-potential testing is detrimental to the operating life of the units.

"Probably the most consistent and dependable way of checking condensers consists of selecting a number of condensers at random from the manufacturer's current production. The samples are divided into two groups, one of which is subjected to rated potential, and the other double rated potential. The condensers should be so arranged that a simple jack and plug system permits the insertion of a suitable microammeter in series with each unit under test, without disrupting the circuit. Readings of the leakage current, taken daily, together with notes on the temperature and humidity at the time, will give an excellent check on life and performance. Some interesting results have been observed.

"In one group on double potential, failures occurred as early as 24 hours, 60 per cent failed under 250 hours, and the resistance of the remaining samples was less than 50 megohms per mfd. at the end of 650 hours. This same make of condenser showed very erratic behavior on normal potential, the resistance varying from 50 megohms per mfd. to infinity in less than 500 hours, and while no breakdown occurred in a period of 2000 hours the resistance was less than 20 megohms per mfd. in 40 per cent of the samples. These samples were Halowax impregnated two-paper units, and had an instantaneous breakdown of about 1100 volts r. m. s.

"Paraffin impregnated condensers were much more regular in behavior than those impregnated with Halowax, although the breakdown potential was lower, and the initial resistance was much lower. Breakdown in this case occurred at about 850 volts r. m. s., 20 per cent failed at 60 hours and 40 per cent at 500 hours on high voltage. On normal voltage these condensers were exceptionally regular in behavior, the resistance decreasing steadily with life. The average resistance was very low, being about 20 megohms per mfd. at 1000 hours. Temperature coefficient increased steadily, being —0.05 at 800 hours and —0.08 at 1900 hours. These condensers are still on test, and at the end of 2300 hours have an average resistance of about 18 megohms per mfd.

"Condensers with impregnation other than wax have shown up exceptionally well on life test. Operated at double voltage, only one breakdown occurred in each group on test. This was probably due to flash-over rather than actual puncture of the di-electric. Of 19 samples on test the lowest resistance at 2000 hours was 6000 megohms per mfd. and 14 of the samples still had infinite resistance. The breakdown potential of these condensers was approximately 1200 volts r.m.s. Owing to the excellent showing of these samples at high potential, no test was run at normal."

## MacMILLAN SHIP IS GETTING NEWS

### Amateurs Keeping Men in Touch With World Events

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 12—Although icebound in northern Labrador, the Donald B. MacMillan arctic expedition is keeping in touch with what is going on in the world through short-wave radio transmission which experts declare to be most remarkable.

The expedition learned of the landing of the German airplane Bremen on Greenly Island, which was "just around the corner" from the station of the expedition, but the waves had to travel half way around the world before the news was brought to it. The MacMillan folk also learned of Floyd Bennett's flight to rescue the crew of the Bremen, the landing of the fliers in New York and subsequent events concerning them.

Station 1GA, Boston, Mass., operated by George Hinckley of the Monitor technical staff, has been most successful in keeping contact with this expedition, handling most of the messages to and from the north. This has all been carried on with amateur or "ham" transmitting and receiving equipment.

Reception reports of short-wave transmission in various parts of the world have been received recently at General Electric Laboratories in Schenectady. This station has been in touch with Mr. MacMillan and learned from the expedition operator that station 2XAD at Schenectady, on the 21.96 channel, is very loud between noon and 6 p. m., but becomes erratic until 8 p. m., when WGY, on 380 meters, is better.

Reports from Germany say that while everybody was eagerly awaiting news of the Bremen on the night of April 13 and 14, a station in Bayern picked up the good news from Schenectady sent out on a short wave. The report was received in English by an Englishwoman who happened to be on duty and an official of the station immediately motored to the transmitter and soon had the news all over Europe.

Another distance record was established recently from Schenectady during a radiophone conversation carried over 2XAD, Schenectary, to Chelmsford, England. This conversation was heard in Calcutta, India, and reported by Arthur McArthur. It was bedtime in Calcutta when Mr. McArthur heard the Schenectady operator tell the operator in England that it was time for lunch, to which the English operator replied that it was tea-time in Chelmsford.

## Radio Program Notes

VERDI'S "Aida" will be the first in a series of grand operas to be given by the United Opera Company over the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Friday evening, June 15. This marks an attempt to popularize grand opera in English in this country by radio. The performance has been cut for radio presentation and will be of one hour's duration.

The local transmitters of the Columbia system are WOR, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, and WMAK.

✧ ✧ ✧

Another balanced program of concert orchestrations and vocal numbers by the Cavaliers will be heard during the regular Cities Service Hour over the NBC System on Friday evening, June 15, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

The orchestra will play a concert arrangement of Dr. Billy Axt's "Fleurette" and two dances from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Tsar of Saltan." Among the selections by the Cities Service Cavaliers will be Harry T. Burleigh's arrangement of the Negro spiritual "Standing in the Need of Prayer."

Stations radiocasting this program locally are WEAF, WEEI, and WGR.

✧ ✧ ✧

"The Butternut Tree," a comic song, will be presented by a duo of Spearmen during the Wrigley Review, through the NBC System, Friday evening, June 15, at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 8, central daylight time.

The same pair of Spearmen will present "We Like Sponge Cake," while a trio will sing "The Little Valley" and "The Dixie Bee Line." "Southern Roses," "Dance of the Slave Girls," from Ring's "Four Moorish Pictures," a serenade and Moszkowski's "Bolero" will be orchestral numbers.

Instrumental and vocal soloists will add to the merriment of the revel on the Magic Isle under the rule of jolly King Spear.

The Wrigley Review will be heard through WJZ. WBZ and WBZA, WHAM and KDKA.

✧ ✧ ✧

The adventures of two young couples in Paris, amid the scurrying taxis and sauntering crowds on the boulevards, will be chronicled in a new series of programs, to be known as "An Evening in Paris" and heard over the NBC System each Friday night at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, beginning June 15. The new series is sponsored by A. Bourjois & Co., perfumers and makers of face powder and talcum.

It is to be the story of two youthful Americans—Bill and Peaches—who find congenial friends in two native Parisians, Jacques and Manon. Together they visit the colorful places with which Paris abounds; attending revues, visiting quaint out-of-the-way restaurants and hearing concerts by native artists and visiting American orchestras.

Meanwhile a romance springs up between them and a new glow is added to their colorful adventures through the moonlit streets of the French capital. The musical background for the program is provided by a seventeen-piece novelty concert orchestra, conducted by Max Smolen.

✧ ✧ ✧

In the opening program, June 15 they will visit a Paris institution known to thousands of Americans—Less Ambassadeurs, set like a jewel in the famous gardens of Champs Elysées. Here they will hear some of the latest American song hits, sung in French, and dance to a Paris version of American jazz.

Stations transmitting this program are WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WGY, and WGR.

✧ ✧ ✧

A distinct musical novelty will mark the Palmolive Hour radiocast through the NBC System on Friday evening, June 15, at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time. It will be the soprano and tenor duet "Insieme" which will be sung for the first time on the air by Olive Palmer, coloratura soprano, and Paul Oliver, tenor.

This rare number has been adapted by Director Gustav Haenschen from an old manuscript discovered in an Italian monastery and recently brought to this country. Olive Palmer will also sing "Song of Kisses" and "En Cuba."

Another innovation will be the rendering of the comedy specialty, "Constantinople," by the ensemble which will conclude the program with "Thistles and Heather."

The program's operatic selection will be the "Spinning Song" from "Martha." The symphony orchestra will play Tchaikovsky's "Waltz of the Flowers" and Kreisler's "Liebesfreud." There will be guitar and saxophone novelties. Among the numbers by the Revelers will be "Wistful and Blue" and "She's a Great, Great Girl."

WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WGY, and WGR transmit the Palmolive hour locally.

## Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

6:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club.
7:30 WEAF, Coward Comfort Hour.
8 "House of Seven Gables."
8:30 WEAF, Hoover Sentinels. You Took Advantage of Me (Rodgers). Roses Understand (Cohan). Sorry for Me, Evening Shadows (Polla). Till the Clouds Roll By (Kern). Crazy Rhythm (Mayer and Kern). Limehouse Blues (Brahm). Tango Dream (Delphino).
9 "Mr. and Mrs." skit.
9:30 Foss Chocolate Drops.
10 WEAF, Halsey Stuart Hour. Thou Swell. "Connecticut Yankee" (Rodgers). Ballet Egyptien, first movement (Luigini). Kamenoi Ostrow (Rubenstein). Tin Pan Parade (Whiting). Schoen Rosmarin (Kreisler). Hungarian Dance, No. 5 (Brahms). Song of Love, "Blossom Time" (Romberg).
10:30 WEAF, correct time.
10:31 E. B. Rideout.
10:35 News.

**Tomorrow**

8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
10 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:30 WEAF, Primrose House talk.
10:45 Caroline Cabot.
11 "See and Jay."
11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.
11:30 Friendly Maids.
12 WEAF, Republican National Convention.

**WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)**

6 p. m.—Old King Cole Club.
6:30 Henry Davis and his orchestra.
6:55 Correct time.
7 Dok's Junior Sinfonians.
7:25 Baseball; duet.
7:30 Interview with Braves' star, Walter Gautreaux.
7:40 Radio Sweethearts.
8 The Four Motormen.
8:15 Percy Violin Ensemble; Meriel G. Blanchard, soprano.
9 Una Bates, soprano; Alice Matthews, pianist.
9:15 Boston Square and Compass Club program.
9:45 John Archerm, tenor; Edith Bradford, pianist.
10 Orpheum Theater studio program.
10:30 State Theater studio program.
11 Baseball; news.
11:15 Dance program.

**Tomorrow**

8 a. m.—News.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 Women's Club program.
11 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
11:30 Women's Club program.
11:58 Time signals; weather.
12 WOR, Republican National Convention.
3:15 Braves Field; Boston vs. Chicago.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)**

5 p. m.—Hotel Statler Ensemble.
6 Weather; Regent Trio.
6:15 Flag Day address, James J. Mullen Jr.
6:30 Time; Regent Trio.
6:50 Baseball results.
6:55 Alden Radio Advice.
7 Political Situation.
7:10 Bert Lowe's orchestra.
7:30 WJZ, United States Navy Band.
8 WJZ, Retold Tales.
8:30 WJZ, Summary of Republican convention.
8:35 WJZ, Jack Albin's orchestra.
9 Maxwell Hour: Old Colonel March (Shilkret); Ruy Blas Overture (Mendelssohn); Rondo, from "Concerto" (Lalo), Michel Gusikoff, violinist; The Dream, from "Manon" (Massenet); Suite: Swanee, 'S Wonderful, Rhapsody in Blue (Gershwin); Scherzo from "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn), orchestra; The Land of the Sky Blue Water (Cadman), Just Across the Street From Heaven, Franklyn Baur, tenor; Three Short Preludes (Gershwin), Habanera (Lalo), Italian Symphony (Mendelssohn), orchestra; I'm Waiting for Ships, I'm Away From the World, Indian Lullaby, Franklyn Baur, tenor. Piano Concerto (Gershwin), Milton Rettenberg, pianist; orchestra.
10 WJZ, Longines time.
10:01 WJZ, Michelin program: Breezing Along With the Breeze; Lucky in Love, into "Lucky Day"; Solvejg's Song (Grieg); After My Laughter, into "Smiles"; Humoresque (Dvorák); Persian Rug, into "Persian Rose"; Un Tropegon Tango de Los Hoyos; Roses of Picardy; Kamenoi Ostrow; Breezing Along With the Breeze.
10:30 WJZ, Flit program.
11 Baseball results.
11:05 WJZ, RMA banquet program: Charles Marshall, tenor; Allen McQuhae, tenor; Foresters' Male Quartet; Cyrena Van Gordon, soprano; Cook and Mitchell, duets; Chicago Civic Opera Quartet; Marjorie Maxwell, soprano.
1 a. m.—Time; weather.

**Tomorrow**

11 a. m.—Women's program.
11:05 Orthophonic concert.
11:30 Marcia Ray.
11:35 Orthophonic concert.
12 WJZ, Republican National Convention.

**WBET, Boston (1040kc-288m)**

7 p. m.—Baseball; finance; news.
7:15 Ritz-Carlton music.
7:45 Flag Day observance.
8 James T. Sullivan, baritone; Mollie Davis, pianist.
8:30 Ruth Potter, violinist.
8:45 Marion Keene Whitmore, soprano; Julia Amolsky, pianist; Gerard Slattery, reader.
9 "Melodies of the Northland"; Albert Lind, violinist; Paul Anderson, pianist.
9:45 Henry Kalis and his orchestra.
10:45 Baseball; news; weather.
10:55 Le Paradis Band.
11:30 Correct time.

**Tomorrow**

3 p. m.—Braves Field; Boston vs. Chicago.

**WBSO, Wellesley (780kc-384m)**

4 p. m.—Good Cheer service.
12 Midnight Ministry.

**WCSH, Portland (1400kc-214m)**

10 p. m.—From WEAF.
11 Time; news.

**WTAG, Worcester (580kc-517m)**

8 p. m.—Studio program.
9 to 10:30 From WEAF.
10:30 News.

**WJAR, Providence (820kc-484m)**

8 p. m.—Weather report.
8:05 Lyric Musical Club.
9 Public roads talk.
9:05 Studio recital.
9:55 Talk, Alfred E. Lemon.
10 From WEAF.
10:30 Baseball results.

**WTIC, Hartford (560kc-535m)**

8 p. m.—Studio program.
10 From WEAF.
10:40 Dance program.
11 News; weather.

**WGY, Schenectady (790kc-380m)**

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
9 Mary Reynolds, pianist; Maurice Rosenberg, pianist.
9:30 Beech-Nut program.
10 From WEAF.
10:30 Shea's Buffalo studio.
11 From WEAF.
11:30 Organ recital, Floyd Walter.

**WJZ, New York (660kc-454m)**

8 p. m.—Retold Tales.
8:30 Summary of Republican convention.
8:35 Jack Albin's orchestra.
9 Maxwell Hour.
10 Longines time; Michelin program.
10:30 Flit program.
11 RMA banquet proceedings.

**WEAF, New York (610kc-492m)**

8 p. m.—River Choristers.
8:30 Hoover Sentinels.
9 National Dance Orchestra.
10 Halsey Stuart Hour.
10:30 Summary of Republican convention.
10:35 Statler's Pennsylvanians.
11:30 Arnold Johnson's orchestra.

**WOR, Newark (710kc-422m)**

8:30 p. m.—Sessions Chimes; specialty program.
9 Loft's Dandies.
9:45 "The Crime Club."
10 Bamberger Little Symphony.
11 Time; news; weather.
11:06 Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

## RUBENS'S PORTRAIT REALIZES $48,000

LONDON (AP)—Peter Paul Rubens's portrait of Anton Triest, Archbishop of Ghent, brought the highest price at a sale of various groups of pictures and drawings just concluded at Christie's. It realized $48,000.

Approximately $42,500 was paid for a set of four pictures by Francis Wheatley, R. A., executed in 1791. Sir Joshua Reynolds' picture of the Children of Edward Holden Cruttenden brought $37,800 and $37,250 was paid for Reynolds' portrait of Mary Hickey. Jan Gossaert's portrait of a man and wis wife realized $30,450.

## Standard of Living Credited to Labor

### United States Owes Much to Organization, Says Maine Senatorial Candidate

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP) — Herbert E. Holmes of Lewiston, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, in an address at a session of the annual convention of the Maine Federation of Labor, declared that in his opinion organized labor has done more toward maintaining the standard of living of the American people than any other force.

He said that American business in general has not suffered as it has in other countries, because we are a creditor nation and because the American Federation of Labor has not permitted the drastic wage reductions which usually follow a war, decreasing the buying power of the people and making for business depression.

In speaking of what he termed the "poor condition" of cotton textile and shoe manufacturing in Maine, Mr. Holmes said, "I would say that the Maine Federation of Labor has been relying too much upon the justice of its cause and the honesty of its motives, and that it has not been sufficiently alive to the necessity, under modern conditions, of carrying on a fair and open propaganda to acquaint the public with facts and the truth."

### NEW ARMY RECRUITING HEAD

Lieut.-Col. Harry L. King, cavalry, has been named army recruiting officer for Boston and vicinity. He is expected to report at Army Base, South Boston, about June 22. Lieut. Michael F. Cooney, Philippine Scouts, retired, who has been in charge of the Boston district for several years, will remain as assistant recruiting officer.


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# HUNGARY FINDS TIME NOT RIPE FOR NEW CLAIMS

## Calmer Views Follow Fervor Displayed During Recent Harmsworth Visit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The recent visit to this state of Esmond Harmsworth, as the representative of his father, Lord Rothermere, the newspaper proprietor, was primarily intended as a tour of investigation of the harmful effects of the peace treaties. In reality, however, it has been a triumphal procession, in which banquets and public functions have played the greatest part.

From Sopron, on the western frontier, to Budapest, and thence to Debreczen and back, Mr. Harmsworth and his companions were accorded a spontaneous welcome from certain sections of the population such as had never been given to the reigning monarch. The English and Hungarian flags, and the red, yellow and green colors of the city of Budapest flew side by side, while in the villages and towns en route, special festivities were arranged to mark their progress.

Such a welcome was not surprising, since the Hungarian press for months past has filled its columns with descriptions of Lord Rothermere as the great liberator of this state from the "gross injustices" of the post-war settlement. The general mass of the people, particularly in the country districts, has been so influenced by this propaganda, that there were many who believed (and, in some cases, still believe) that the return of the lost territories of the former Hungary would soon be an accomplished fact. Such a hope was also shared by the intellectual classes not so very long ago; but now all that has changed, and the higher middle-classes in Hungary are beginning to see that very little can be gained along these lines.

The visit of Mr. Harmsworth and his company from a social point of view was a great success, but it seems also to have made the thinking Magyar see how far all this is from actual accomplishment. Either he interprets the whole campaign as a mere "stunt," and feels that its effect upon the English-speaking peoples is insignificant, or he believes that the present time is not ripe for such advertisement of Hungarian claims. For since such propaganda can hardly be followed up by effective action of any sort, he fears that the only permanent result will be to leave the Magyar peasant in a worse state of unrest than before the movement started. This is a point of view, which is not yet being expressed in the Hungarian press, but it is one which is being more and more appreciated in influential circles among the higher middle classes.

**Change of Attitude Seen**

The reasons for this change in attitude are not far to seek. It is very significant to note that not one of the members of the present Hungarian Government has taken any official part in the public honors done to Mr. Harmsworth, while representatives of the British Government in Budapest have been conspicuous by their absence. And there is good reason for knowing that there is no foundation for the charge that this whole affair has been engineered by Count Bethlen and his colleagues. In fact it is probably nearer the truth to say that these latter find it more embarrassing than pleasant to have to consider the possible effect of such action upon their home and foreign relations. The Government's views on the revision of the Trianon Treaty would probably differ very little from those of Lord Rothermere, but its members are too astute not to realize the consequences of supporting a campaign of this sort, which might ultimately prove a failure. They have long known, what is now being realized by the higher middle classes in Hungary, that the discontent with material conditions since the war, which is one of the chief causes for seeking the restoration of "Greater Hungary," might be fanned by the unrealizable hopes of such a campaign to produce an upheaval in internal affairs. This is the last thing desired, for the nation's leaders are aware of the great economic recovery made during the last few years, and have no desire to return to former conditions.

Hungary, then, is faced with the problem of choosing between economic and "political" recovery, that is, interpreting the latter as the restoration of the former lands of the Hungarian crown. In the present state of Europe, both cannot take place simultaneously. A recent remark of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Dr. Walko) to the effect that "Hungary cannot afford to become unsettled politically until she is fully settled economically" sums up the position.

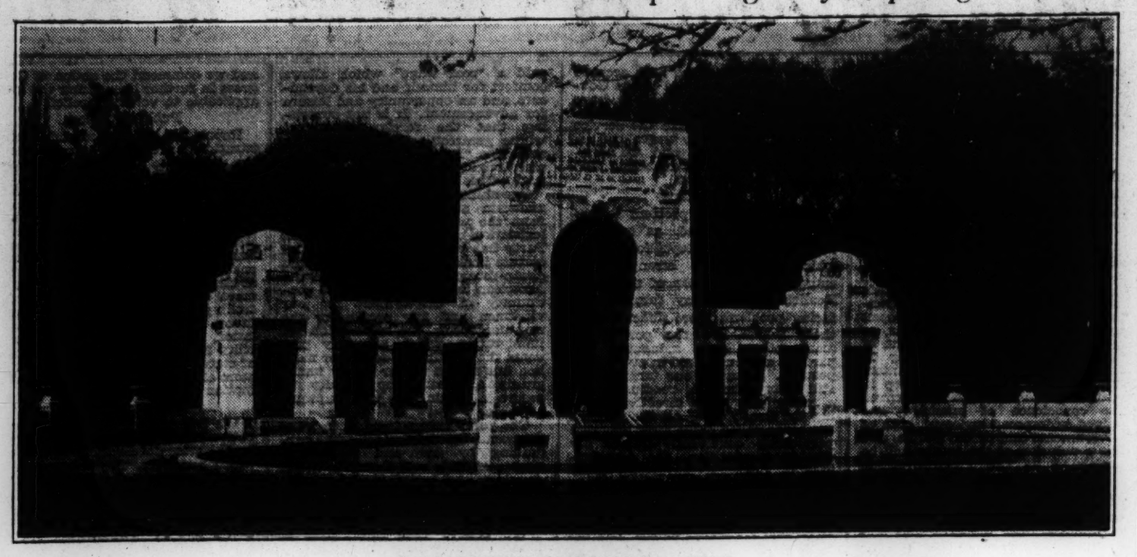
**Claims Not Relinquished**

It would be wrong to interpret this as meaning that this state has relinquished any of its ideas as to the return of lost territory. But it does indicate a movement toward economic stabilization first. Such a point of view would mean much for the future development of central Europe, since it is clear that only along the lines of economic co-operation can the states of the old Empire make real progress. And once an understanding is achieved in this sphere, it will make political rapprochement all the easier.

A balanced budget, first-rate credit among the world's bankers and a probability that Hungary can become self-supporting in the not far distant future are among the causes which make thoughtful Hungarians hesitate before supporting schemes likely to lead to greater enmity with the neighboring states and to the loss of that financial confidence so carefully built up since the League of Nations' control was first established here.

These are, therefore, the strongest reasons why the Rothermere campaign does not receive support from the leaders of present-day Hungary. They appreciate it as a sympathetic gesture, but nothing more.

## "Another Link in Franco-American Friendship" Forged by Imposing Structure



THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MONUMENT
Translation of Inscription Reads: "In Memory of the Heroes of the Escadrille Lafayette Who Fell in Defense of Right and Liberty."

# Memorial to American Fliers to Be Dedicated on July Fourth

## Monument Is Symbol of American Amity for France, and "Lafayette Escadrille" Recalls Early French Sympathy for America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—"Another link in Franco-American friendship," was the way Lewis D. Crenshaw, administrator of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial, characterized this monument, which is to be dedicated July 4. It is not only to honor the famous American fliers of this squadron who served in France both before and after America came into the war, but it is destined as a symbol of American friendship for France. Lafayette's fighting of America's first war found echo in the sacrifices of these American airmen, especially of those who composed the original Lafayette Escadrille, which was organized April 20, 1916.

The monument rises white among green trees; it faces a small mirror of water and is in the heart of some 30 acres of fields and woods. The ground is part of the Park of Villeneuve-l'Etang, domaine of St. Cloud, which the French Government has set aside for the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial. Through the generosity of the first vice-president, William Nelson Cromwell, upkeep of the 30 acres is permanently assured. The designer is Alexandre Marcel, chief architect of the French Government and curator of the Historical Monuments of France, who has been obviously inspired by the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile in his main theme. The arch of the Lafayette Memorial is nearly half the size of that which stands at the head of the Champs-Elysées.

Sixty-seven names are graven on the façades of the arch. On July 4, relatives of most of these boys will attend the dedication ceremony and as many as possible of the former pilots of this squadron will also reassemble. Capitaine Georges Thénault, who commanded them and who is now French Air Attaché in Washington, has been ordered back to take part in the dedication. The purpose of monument and ceremony is quite evidently to commemorate the efforts of those who served on behalf of a cause, rather than in any way to indicate that the fight was against another people. The memorial has been erected by popular subscription, 1000 contributions having been received to date.

# *Rhodes Lecturer at Oxford Decries Some American University Methods*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—Some remarkable views on the present-day condition of American universities have been expressed here by Dr. Abraham Flexner of the Rockefeller General Education Board, in the second of his Rhodes lectures. His strictures indicated his belief that in departing from the European scholastic ideal American schools had missed the point of what actually constitutes genuine education.

"The American college, like the high school, keeps its doors open—and that is a very solid achievement," said Dr. Flexner. "In scope and facilities there have been phenomenal improvements. It tries to educate by controlling attendances and reading, by mathematical addition of more or less heterogeneous courses and units rather than by a thorough mastery of considerable tracts of knowledge and experience and sustained intellectual effort. It is a chaotic mixture of fine and solid scholarship and the most bootless practicality.

"American universities are simultaneously and continuously interested in every imaginable need from metaphysics to clog dancing. It is one thing for economists and sociologists to study the phenomena of modern business and it is quite another thing—and an irrelevant and unworthy thing—for a modern university to undertake to 'short circuit' experience and to furnish seductive advertisers and plausible bond salesmen."

Dr. Flexner said that American universities, as seats of learning, were doubtless well adjusted to American life. He said that true education had nothing to do with the superficial training by which it had in large measure been overriden. He concluded: "When the American people realize that among their hundreds of so-called universities there is today no consistent university action will follow quickly and effectively."

**WINNIPEG FLYING CLUB**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg Flying Club, formed for the purpose of promoting civil aviation, is now in full operation. With appropriate ceremony its 135-acre flying field in St. James, just outside of the city limits, was opened recently, and the airdrome was named in honor of Capt. F. J. Stevenson, who was dean of Canadian commercial pilots and winner of the Harmon aviation trophy, granted for the greatest gift to aerial science.

# *Holland Has Notable Celebration of National Peace Day at The Hague*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The first Hague Peace Conference began on May 18, 1899, and the Dutch Society for League of Nations and Peace has selected this day for promoting the ideas of peace and good will among the people at large, and have named it Peace Day. On that day an address was given by Sir Eric Drummond, the secretary-general of the League of Nations, before the above-mentioned society, and Jonkheer Frans Beerlaerts van Bokland, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, also addressed a mass meeting in the Scheveningen Casino.

Sir Eric Drummond stated that the League was the outcome of a long historic chain of events in which the two Hague peace conferences of 1899 and 1907 had played a very important part. "This evolution," he said, "seems to have reached a point where the unorganized and sometimes chaotic relations which have existed for long centuries between states show a steady tendency to develop into a more or less organic system of which the League may be called the nucleus."

Dr. Beerlaerts, who himself occupied Holland's seat in the Council of the League, was warmly applauded for his address, in which he emphasized the progress in international relations as a result of the League of Nations' existence and work. In technical and humanitarian fields an international co-operation had been developed with a far greater amount of efficiency than ever had been attained by any prewar conferences and unions. Moreover, the meetings of the Council and the Assembly of the League offered formerly unknown opportunities for the discussion and solution of the world's problems.

# Regular Ocean Air Service Held Near

## Meteorologists Meet in Paris to Organize Reporting of Weather by Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Future transatlantic air services will receive invaluable assistance as a result of the work of a commission now organizing an international system of radio-meteorological information. A conference by this commission has just been concluded in Paris at which representatives of the United States took part for the first time, co-operating with the delegates from Germany, England, Denmark, France, Norway, Sweden and Portugal.

Transatlantic flights on a regular schedule are regarded by these experts as likely to begin much sooner than the public has generally thought possible, and the commission is taking active steps to co-ordinate in the Azores full information from both sides of the Atlantic as well as from all over the ocean. The Portuguese Government has assented to the necessary changes and improvements in the Azores' meteorological bureau.

Information about weather conditions on the ocean must be supplied by ships, and the commission has paved the way for a definite accumulation of such data by certain qualified and selected steamships. Periodic radio messages will be sent by these ships either to other ships or to coastal stations. The commission further elaborated a better way of codifying meteorological messages so that they can be more easily internationally comprehensible. Finally, it was agreed that the respective governments should be invited to give more assistance in a financial way to their meteorological departments in order that they might make the progress demanded by the hour.

Both General Delcambre, director of the French meteorological office, and Mr. Marvin, head of the American Weather Bureau, declared that on transatlantic flights pilots should work in close accord with the meteorological bureau. The airmen have had little excuse in the past for not accepting these services, and there should be still less in the future when radio-meteorology becomes fully organized internationally.

# London Police Inquiry Is Ended

## Committee of Three Investigate Alleged "Third Degree" Methods

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The parliamentary inquiry into the alleged irregular conduct of the London police, in connection with their interrogation of Miss Marjorie Irene Savidge on May 15, has concluded its public sessions after six days' examination of various witnesses. The investigation has been followed with the closest interest throughout the country, owing to the strong public dislike to the "third degree" methods the police are accused of employing on this occasion.

Norman Birkett, counsel for the officers concerned, declared in his concluding speech that "the police are really on trial" and he pleaded that the actions shown were "no departure from the recognized practice of the last 40 years."

Sir Patrick Hastings, on behalf of Miss Savidge, declared that a system which permitted such an examination as that to which his client had been subjected was "intolerable."

The investigating committee consists of Sir Eldon Bankes, a Lord Justice of Appeal; J. Withers, a prominent lawyer; H. B. Lees-Smith, a Labor member. They are now at work upon their report to the House of Commons.

# British Women Hail American Peace Proposal

## Abstinence Union Enthusiastic for Pacific Settlement of Disputes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The peace proposals made by the United States Government, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, in favor of the pacific settlement of international disputes, were welcomed with enthusiasm in one of two emergency resolutions passed at the fifty-second annual council meeting of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union, held recently at Friends' House, Euston Road, London, with Miss Agnes E. Slack in the chair.

The other resolution protested against the exemption of breweries and distilleries from rates of the minimum value of £400,000 a year under the budget proposals for the relief of productive industries, in view of the fact that these destroy vast quantities of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicants and depress agriculture by lessening the demand for milk, fruit, and vegetables.

A resolution in favor of Sunday closing of licensed premises in England, which would bring this country into line with the rest of the United Kingdom, allow a day of rest for the publicans and their staff, lessen the wasteful expenditure upon intoxicants and greatly benefit many homes and little children, was agreed to. Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Monmouth have had Sunday closing for many years, as well as practically all the British dominions overseas. The mother country alone remains obdurate.

Other resolutions were passed protesting against greyhound racing, the acceptance of bets from young people by bookmakers, the misleading propaganda of the Ancient Order of Frothblowers circulated among young people under the guise of a charitable appeal, and the re-establishment of the liquor traffic in West Africa.

With the prospect of a general election in the near future it was decided that parliamentary candidates should be approached, without delay, by local branches of the union, to ascertain their attitude toward a local option measure for England and Wales.

New departures in temperance propaganda were also discussed by various speakers. The value of caravans in rural districts was urged by Miss Foster-Newton of Surrey, a county which possesses its own special caravan for local efforts. The union also has a national caravan which tours England and Wales. Miss Foster-Newton pleaded for each county to support its own caravan, and pointed out that the Church Army has as many as 58.

That the need for such an organization as the British Women was all too evident was confirmed by Miss Slack, who quoted some recent figures by Sir Josiah Stamp and Professor Bowls, showing that out of £1,600,000,000, which represented the total earnings of the working classes of this country, some £209,000,000, averaging the loss of six weeks' wages, was spent last year in drink.

This year saw the election of a new national president in the person of Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, who has been connected with the union for a number of years. Mrs. Clarkson has also been on the executive committee of the Women's National Liberal Federation for many years, and has done much active work in the cause of Liberalism.

The retiring president, Miss Agnes Slack, who has been connected with the British Women's Total Abstinence Union for 33 years, and who has traveled 200,000 miles in four continents on behalf of temperance work, as honorary corresponding secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was the recipient at the close of the conference of a handsome crocodile leather attaché case in token of her three years' presidency of the union.

**BAN ON COMMUNISTS**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Boilermakers' Society, by a vote of 5011 to 1520, says The Times, has decided that known Communists shall not be eligible to represent the union either at trade union congresses or at Labor Party conferences and the executive has announced its intention of applying the same restriction in connection with applicants for offices.

**GIFT TO CONSERVATIVE PARTY**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ashridge House, near Berkhamsted, and about 80 acres surrounding the estate, have been purchased and presented to the Conservative Party for use as an educational and political center, according to The Times. Ashridge House was designed by James Wyatt in the early nineteenth century.

# Geneva Meeting Seeks Protection for Bird Friends

## International Committee Urges Government Legislation to Aid Birds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Speaking at Geneva before the members of the International Committee for Bird Protection, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson started by dividing bird life which should be better cared for by man into five groups: (1) upland game birds; (2) ducks, geese, and shore birds; (3) insect and weed-eating species; (4) predatory birds, and (5) those killed for their plumage.

For the upland game birds, Dr. Pearson, while allowing for their value as food, drew attention to the fact that wild game birds could not long survive the vast commercialization which modern cold-storage plants and swift transportation make possible.

The adequate protection of migratory birds was a complicated problem. Ducks and geese, for example, annually traverse many degrees of latitude. In many cases they pass through a number of states, each with its own laws and each with its peoples feeling they should have opportunities to capture their full share.

With regard to insect and weed-seed-eating birds, Dr. Pearson said that the food value of these birds is so small that it was possible that the bird sold for a franc would, if left alive, render services to the agriculturist and fruit grower to an extent of many francs annually. He was told, he said, that in Italy, southern France, Belgium, and Spain many millions of small birds were killed annually for food. Every sort of device was used, and the wonder was that so many survived.

Predatory birds were usually destroyed by gamekeepers, and these, together with the thoughtless type of gunner, formed a mighty force of destruction to hawks and owls, many of them valuable as destroyers of rodents and which played their part in balancing the numbers of wild life in nature. Could not this problem, asked Dr. Pearson, be solved on a basis of justice to both birds and man?

In conclusion, having reviewed the human activities which were operating to reduce the wild-bird life of the world, Dr. Pearson suggested that if the attention of the League of Nations were called strongly to the situation a way might open for speedy and beneficial action by governments. Separate governmental legislation was necessary.

The International Committee for Bird Protection is composed of men and women officially representing groups of sportsmen, naturalists, and bird lovers in Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States—17 countries in all.



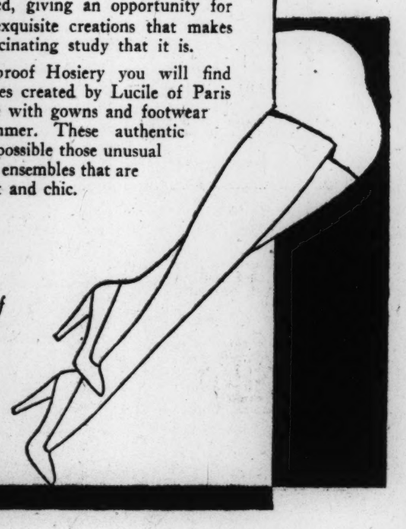


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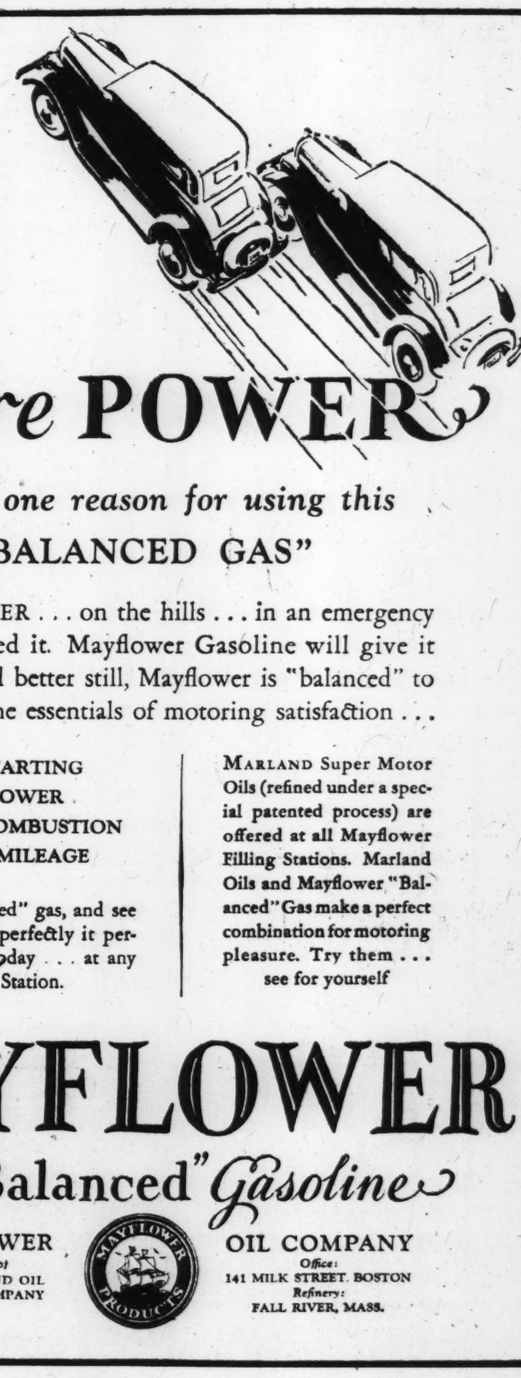


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# Full Text of Republican Platform as Presented to Kansas City Convention

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The text of the Republican national platform follows:

The Republican Party, in National Convention assembled, presents to the people of the Nation this platform of its principles, based on a record of its accomplishments, and asks and awaits a new vote of confidence. We reaffirm our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and the principles and institution of the American system of representative government.

**The National Administration**

We indorse without qualification the record of the Coolidge Administration.

The record of the Republican Party is a record of advancement of the Nation. Nominees of the Republican National Conventions have for 52 of the 72 years since the creation of our party been the chief executives of the United States. Under Republican inspiration and largely under Republican executive direction the continent has been bound with steel rails, the oceans and great rivers have been joined by canals, waterways have been deepened and widened for ocean commerce, and with all a high American standard of wage and living has been established.

By unwavering adherence to sound principles, through the wisdom of Republican policies and the capacity of Republican administrations, the foundations have been laid, and the greatness of prosperity of the country firmly established.

Never has the soundness of Republican policies been more amply demonstrated and the Republican genius for administration been better exemplified than during the last five years under the leadership of President Coolidge.

No better guarantee of prosperity and contentment among all our people at home, no more reliable warranty of protection and promotion of American interests abroad can be given than the pledge to maintain and continue the Coolidge policies. This promise we give and will faithfully perform.

Under this administration the country has been lifted from the depths of a great depression to a level of prosperity. Economy has been raised to the dignity of a principle of government. A standard of character in public service has been established under the chief executive, which has given to the people of the country a feeling of stability and confidence, so all have felt encouraged to proceed on new undertakings in trade and commerce. A foreign policy based on the traditional American position and carried on with vision and steadfastness has extended American influence throughout the world and everywhere promoted and protected American interests.

The mighty contribution to general well-being which can be made by a government controlled by men of character and courage, whose abilities are equal to their responsibilities, is self-evident, and should not blind us to the consequences which its loss would entail. Under this Administration a high level of wages and living has been established and maintained. The door of opportunity has been opened wide to all. It has given to our people greater comfort and leisure, and the mutual profit has been evident in the increasingly harmonious relations between employers and employees, and the steady rise, by promotion, of men in the shops to places at the council tables of the industries. It has also been made evident by the increasing enrollments of our youth in the technical schools and colleges, the increase in savings and life insurance accounts, and by our ability, as a people to lend the hand of succor not only to those overcome by disasters in our own country, but in foreign lands. With all there has been a steady decrease in the burden of federal taxation, releasing to the people the greatest possible portion of the results of their labor from government exactions.

For the Republican Party we are justified in claiming a major share of the credit for the position which the United States occupies today as the most favored nation on the globe, but it is well to remember that the confidence and prosperity which we enjoy can be shattered, if this belief in the honesty and sincerity of our government is in any way affected. A continuation of this great public peace of mind now existing, which makes for our material well-being, is only possible by holding fast to the plans and principles which have marked Republican control.

The record of the present Administration is a guarantee of what may be expected of the next. Our words have been made deeds. We offer no promises but accomplishments.

**Public Economy**

The citizen and taxpayer has a natural right to be protected from unnecessary and wasteful expenditures. This is a rich but also a growing nation with constantly increasing legitimate demands for public funds. If we are able to spend wisely and meet these requirements, it is first necessary that we save wisely. Spending extravagantly not only deprives men through taxation of the fruits of their labor, but oftentimes means the postponement of vitally important public works. We commend President Coolidge for his establishment of this fundamental principle of sound administration and pledge ourselves to live up to the high standard he has set.

**Finance and Taxation**

The record of the United States Treasury under Secretary Mellon stands unrivaled and unsurpassed. The finances of the Nation have been managed with sound judgment. The financial policies have yielded immediate and substantial results.

In 1921 the credit of our Government was at low ebb. We were burdened with a huge public debt, a load of war taxes which in variety and weight exceeded anything in our national life, while vast unfounded intergovernmental debts disorganized the economic life of the debtor nations and seriously affected our own by reason of the serious obstacles which they presented to commercial intercourse. This critical situation was evidenced by a serious disturbance in our own life which made for unemployment. Today all these major financial problems have been solved.

**The Public Debt**

In seven years the public debt has been reduced by $6,411,000,000. From March, 1921, to September, 1928, over $11,000,000,000 of securities, bearing high rates of interest, will have been retired or refunded into securities bearing a low rate of interest, while Liberty bonds, which were selling below par, now command a premium. These operations have resulted in an annual savings in interest charges of not less than $275,000,000, without which the most recent tax reduction measure could not have been made possible. The Republican Party will continue to reduce our national debt as rapidly as possible and in accordance with the provision of existing laws and the present program.

**Tax Reduction**

Wise administrative management under Republican control and direction has made possible a reduction of over $1,800,000,000 a year in the tax bill of the American people. Four separate tax reduction measures have been enacted, and millions of those least able to pay have been taken from the tax rolls.

Excessive and uneconomic rates have been radically modified, releasing for industrial and pay roll expansion and development great sums of money which formerly were paid in taxes to the Federal Government.

Practically all the war taxes have been eliminated and our tax system has been definitely restored to a peace-time basis.

We pledge our party to a continuation of these sound policies and to such further reduction of the tax burden as the condition of the Treasury may from time to time permit.

**Tariff**

We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff as a fundamental and essential principle of the economic life of this Nation. While certain provisions of the present law require revision in the light of changes in the world competitive situation since its enactment, the record of the United States since 1922 clearly shows that the fundamental protective principle of the law has been fully justified. It has stimulated the development of our natural resources, provided fuller employment at higher wages through the promotion of industrial activity, assured thereby the continuance of the farmer's major market, and further raised the standards of living and general comfort and well-being of our people. The great expansion in the wealth of our nation during the past 50 years, and particularly in the past decade, could not have been accomplished without a protective tariff system designed to promote the vital interests of all classes.

Nor have these manifest benefits been restricted to any particular section of the country. They are enjoyed throughout the land either directly or indirectly. Their stimulus has been felt in industries, farming sections, trade circles, and communities in every quarter. However, we realize that there are certain industries which cannot now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination and where necessary a revision of these schedules to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

Adherence to that policy is essential for the continued prosperity of the country. Under it the standard of living of the American people has been raised to the highest levels ever known. Its example has been eagerly followed by the rest of the world whose experts have repeatedly reported with approval the relationship of this policy to our prosperity, with the resultant emulation of that example by other nations.

A protective tariff is as vital to American agriculture as it is to American manufacturing. The Republican Party believes that the home market, built up under the protective policy, belongs to the American farmer, and it pledges its support of legislation which will give this market to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it. Agriculture derives large benefits not only directly from the protective duties levied on competitive farm products of foreign origin, but also, indirectly, from the increase in the purchasing power of American workmen employed in industries similarly protected. These benefits also extend to persons engaged in trade, transportation, and other activities.

The Tariff Act of 1922 has justified itself in the expansion of our foreign trade during the past five years. Our domestic exports have increased from $3,800,000,000 in 1922 to $4,800,000,000 in 1927. During the same period imports have increased from $3,100,000,000 to $4,400,000,000. Contrary to the prophecies of its critics, the present tariff law has not hampered the natural growth in the exportation of the products of American agriculture, industry, and mining, nor has it restricted the importation of foreign commodities which this country can utilize without jeopardizing its economic structure.

The United States is the largest customer in the world today. If we were not prosperous and able to buy, the rest of the world also would suffer. It is inconceivable that American labor will ever consent to the abolition of protection which would bring the American standard of living down to the level of that in Europe, or that the American farmer could survive if the enormous consuming power of the people in this country was curtailed and its market at home, if not destroyed, at least seriously impaired.

**Foreign Departments**

In accordance with our settled policy and platform pledges, debt settlement agreements have been negotiated with all of our foreign debtors with the exception of Armenia and Russia. That with France remains as yet unratified. Those with Greece and Austria are before the Congress for necessary authority. If the French debt settlement be included, the total amount funded is $11,520,354,000. We have steadfastly opposed and will continue to oppose cancellation of foreign debts.

We have no desire to be oppressive or grasping, but we hold that obligations justly incurred should be honorably discharged. We know of no authority which would permit public officials acting as trustees, to shift the burden of the war from the shoulders of foreign taxpayers to those of our own people. We believe that the settlements agreed to are fair to both the debtor nation and to the American taxpayer. Our debt commission took into full consideration the economic condition and resources of the debtor nations and were ever mindful that they must be permitted to preserve and improve their economic position, to bring their budgets into balance, to place their currencies and finances on a sound basis, and to improve the standard of living of their people. Giving full weight to these considerations, we know of no fairer test than ability to pay, justly estimated.

The people can rely on the Republican Party to adhere to a foreign debt policy now definitely established and clearly understood both at home and abroad.

**Settlement of War Claims**

A satisfactory solution has been found for the question of war claims, under the act, approved by the President on March 10, 1928, a provision was made for the settlement of war claims of the United States and its citizens against the German, Austrian and Hungarian Governments, and of the claims of the Nationals of these governments against the United States, and for the return to its owners of the property seized by the alien property custodian during the war, in accordance with our traditional policy for respect of private property.

**Foreign Policies**

We approve the foreign policies of the Administration of President Coolidge. We believe they express the will of the American people in working actively to build up cordial international understanding that will make world peace a permanent reality. We indorse the proposal of the Secretary of State for a multilateral treaty proposed to the principal powers of the world, and, open to the signatures of all nations, to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and declaring in favor of pacific settlement of international disputes, the first step in outlawing war. The idea has stirred the conscience of mankind and gained widespread approval, both of governments and of the people, and the conclusion of the treaty will be acclaimed as the greatest single step in history toward the conservation of peace.

In the same endeavor to substitute for war the peaceful settlement of international disputes the Administration has concluded arbitration treaties in a form more definite and more inclusive than ever before, and plans to negotiate similar treaties with all countries willing in this manner to define their policy peacefully to settle justiciable disputes. In connection with those, we indorse the resolution of the sixth Pan-American conference held at Havana, Cuba, in 1928, which called a conference on arbitration and conciliation to meet in Washington during the year and express our earnest hope that such conference will greatly further the principles of international arbitration. We shall continue to demand the same respect and protection for the persons and property of American citizens in foreign countries that we cheerfully accord in this country to the persons and property of aliens.

The commercial treaties which we have negotiated and those still in the process of negotiation are based on strict justice among nations, equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle and are simplified so as to eliminate the danger of misunderstandings. The object and the aim of the United States is to further the cause of peace, of strict justice between nations with due regard for the rights of others in all international dealings. Out of justice grows peace. Justice and consideration have been and will continue to be the inspiration of our nation.

The record of the Administration toward Mexico has been consistently friendly and with equal consistency have we upheld American rights. This firm and at the same time friendly policy has brought recognition of the inviolability of legally acquired rights. This condition has been reached without threat or without bluster, through a calm support of the recognized principles of international law with due regard to the rights of a sister sovereign state. The Republican Party will continue to support American rights in Mexico, as elsewhere in the world, and at the same time to promote and strengthen friendship and confidence.

There have always been, as there always will be, a firm friendship with Canada. American and Canadian interests are in a large measure identical. Our relationship is one of fine mutual understanding and the recent exchange of diplomatic officers between the two countries is worthy of commendation.

The United States has an especial interest in the advancement and progress of all the Latin-American countries. The policy of the Republican Party will always be a policy of thorough friendship and co-operation. In the case of Nicaragua, we are engaged in co-operation with the Government of that country upon the task of assisting to restore and maintain peace, order and stability, and in no way to infringe upon her sovereign rights. The marines, now in Nicaragua, are there to protect American lives and property and to aid in carrying out an agreement whereby we have undertaken to do what we can to restore and maintain order and to insure a fair and free election. Our policy absolutely repudiates any idea of conquest or exploration, and is actuated solely by an earnest and sincere desire to assist a friendly and neighboring state which has appealed for aid in a great emergency. It is the same policy the United States has pursued in other cases in Central America.

The Administration has looked with keen sympathy on the tragic events in China. We have avoided interference in the internal affairs of that unhappy nation, merely keeping sufficient naval and military forces in China to protect the lives of the Americans who are there on legitimate business and in still larger numbers for nobly humanitarian reasons. America has not been stampeded into making reprisals but, on the other hand, has consistently taken the position of leadership among the nations in a policy of wise moderation. We shall always be glad to be of assistance to China when our duty is clear.

The Republican Party maintains the traditional American policy of non-interference in the political affairs of other nations. This Government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the Covenant of the League. On this we stand.

In accordance, however, with the long-established American practice of giving aid and assistance to other peoples, we have most usefully assisted by co-operation in the humanitarian and technical work undertaken by the League, without involving ourselves in European politics by accepting membership.

The Republican Party has always given and will continue to give its support to the development of American foreign trade, which makes for domestic prosperity. During this Administration extraordinary strides have been made in opening up new markets for American produce and manufacture. Through these foreign contacts a mutually better international understanding has been reached with aids in the maintenance of world peace.

The Republican Party promises a firm and consistent support of American persons and legitimate American interests in all parts of the world. This support will never contravene the rights of other nationals. It will always have in mind and support in every way the progressive development of international law, since it is through the operation of just laws, as well as through the growth of friendly understanding, that world peace will be made permanent. To that end the Republican Party pledges itself to aid and assist in the perfection of principles of international law and the settlement of international disputes.

**Civil Service**

The merit system in Government service originated with and has been developed by the Republican Party. The great majority of our public service employees are now secured through and maintained in the Government service rules. Steps have already been taken by the Republican Congress to make the service more attractive as to wages and retirement privileges, and we commend what has been done as a step in the right direction.

**Agriculture**

The agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such, is recognized by the Republican Party which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible. Many of our farmers are still going through readjustments, a relic of the years directly following the Great War. All the farmers are being called on to meet new and perplexing conditions created by foreign competition, the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems, and a steady increase in local and state taxes.

The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon the conditions in the country as a whole and cannot be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country or any particular group.

The Republican Party and the Republican Administration, particularly during the last five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen, and the achievements in aid of agriculture are properly a part of this record. The Republican congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only to meet crop emergencies, but for the extension and development of the activities of the Department of Agriculture.

The protection of the American farmer against foreign farm competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the Department of State. The right of the farmer to engage in collective buying and co-operative selling as provided for by the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922 has been promulgated through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice, which have given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of the farm organizations. The Treasury Department and the proper committees of Congress have lightened the tax burden on farming communities and through the federal farm loan system there has been made available to the farmers of the Nation $1,850,000,000 for loaning purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the intermediate credit banks $655,000,000 of short-term credits have been made available to the farmers. The Post Office Department has systematically and generously extended the rural free delivery routes into even the most sparsely settled communities.

When a shortage of transportation facilities threatened to deprive the farmers of their opportunity to reach waiting markets overseas, the President, appreciative and sensitive of the condition and the possible loss to the communities, ordered the reconditioning of Shipping Board vessels, thus relieving a great emergency.

Last, but not least, the Federal Tariff Commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the flexible tariff act to aid the farmers when foreign competition, made possible by low wage scales abroad, threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the President has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill feed, and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the Tariff Commission.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal Farm Board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this Administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

**Mining**

The money value of the mineral products of the country is second only to agriculture. We lead the countries of the world in the production of coal, iron, copper and silver. The Nation suffers as a whole from any disturbance in the securing of any one of these minerals, and particularly when the coal supply is affected. The mining industry has always been self-sustaining, but we believe that the Government should make every effort to aid the industry by protection by removing any restrictions which may be hampering its development, and by increased technical and economic research investigations which are necessary for its welfare and normal development. The party is anxious, hopeful and willing to assist, in any feasible plan for the stabilization of the coal mining industry, which will work with justice to the miners, consumers and producers.

**Highways**

Under the federal aid road act, adopted by the Republican Congress in 1921, and supplemented by generous appropriations each year, road construction has made greater advancement than for many decades previous. Improved highway conditions is a gauge of our rural developments and our commercial activity. We pledge our support to continued appropriations for this work commensurate with our needs and resources.

We favor the construction of roads and trails in our national forests, necessary to their protection in utilization. In appropriations, the taxes which these lands would pay if taxable should be considered as a controlling factor.

**Labor**

The labor record of the Republican parties stands unchallenged. For 52 of the 72 years of our national existence Republican administrations have prevailed. Today American labor enjoys the highest wage and the highest standard of living throughout the world. Through the saneness and soundness of Republican rule the American workman is paid a "real wage" which allows comfort for himself and his dependents, and an opportunity and leisure for advancement. It is not surprising that the foreign workmen, whose greatest ambition still is to achieve a "living wage," should look with longing toward America as the goal of his desires.

The ability to pay such wages and maintain such a standard comes from the wisdom of the protective legislation which the Republican Party has placed upon the national statute books, the tariff which bars cheap foreign-made goods from the American market and provides continunity of employment for our workmen and fair profits for the manufacturers, the restriction of immigration, which not only prevents the glutting of our labor market, but allows to our newer immigrants a greater opportunity to secure a footing in their upward struggle.

The party favors freedom in wage contracts, the right of collective bargaining by free and responsible agents of their own choosing, which develops and maintains that purposeful co-operation which gains its chief incentive through voluntary agreement.

We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation. The Republican Party pledges itself to continue its efforts to maintain this present standard of living and high wage scale.

**Railroads**

Prompt and effective railroad service at the lowest rates which will provide for its maintenance and allow a reasonable return to the investors, so they may be encouraged to advance new capital for acquired developments, has long been recognized by the Republican Party as a necessity of national existence.

We believe that the present laws under which our railroads are regulated are soundly based on correct principles, the spirit of which must always be preserved. Because, however, of changes in the public demands, trade conditions and of the character of the competition, which even the great railroads are now being called upon to meet we feel that in the light of this new experience possible modifications or amendments, the need of which is proved should be considered.

The Republican Party initiated and set in operation the Interstate Commerce Commission. This body has developed a system of railroad control and regulation which has given to the transportation public an opportunity not only to make suggestions for the improvement of railroad service, but to protest against discriminatory rates of schedules. We commend the work which that body is accomplishing under mandate of law in considering these matters and seeking to distribute equitably the burden of transportation between commodities based on their ability to bear the same.

The Republican Party stands for the American-built, American-owned, and American-operated merchant marine.

The enactment of the White-Jones Bill is in line with a policy which the party has long advocated.

Under this measure, substantial aid and encouragement are offered for the building in American yards of new and modern ships which will carry the American flag.

The Republican Party does not believe in Government ownership or operation, and stands specifically for the sale of the present Government vessels to private owners when appropriate arrangements can be made. Pending such a sale, and because private owners are not ready as yet to operate on certain of the essential trade routes, the bill enacted allows the maintenance of these necessary lines under Government control till such transfers can be made.

**Mississippi Flood Relief and Control**

The Mississippi Valley flood in which 700,000 of our fellow citizens were placed in peril of life, and which destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property, was met with energetic action by the Republican Administration.

During this disaster the President mobilized every public and private agency under the direction of Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce and Dwight Davis, the Secretary of War. Thanks to their joint efforts, a great loss of life was prevented and everything possible was done to rehabilitate the people in their homes and to relieve suffering and distress.

Congress promptly passed legislation authorizing the expenditure of $375,000,000 for the construction of flood control works, which it is believed will prevent the recurrence of such a disaster.

**Radio**

We stand for the administration of the radio facilities of the United States under wise and expert government supervision which will:

(1) Secure to every home in the Nation, whether city or country, the great educational and inspirational values of broadcast programs, adequate in number and varied in character, and

(2) Assign the radio communication channels, regional, continental and transoceanic,—in the best interest of the American business man, the American farmer, and the American public generally.

**Waterways**

Cheaper transportation for bulk goods from the midwest agricultural sections to the seas is recognized by the Republican Party as a vital factor for the relief of agriculture. To that end we favor the continued development in inland and in intracoastal waterways as an essential part of our transportation system.

The Republican Administration during the last four years initiated the systematic development of the Mississippi system of inland transportation lanes, and it proposes to carry on this modernization of transportation to speedy completion. Great improvements have been made during this administration in our harbors, and the party pledges itself to continue these activities for the modernization of our national equipment.

**Veterans**

Our country is honored whenever it bestows relief on those who have faithfully served its flag. The Republican Party, appreciative of this solemn obligation and honor, has made its sentiments evident in Congress. Our expenditures for the benefit of all our veterans now aggregate $750,000,000 annually, increased hospital facilities have been provided, payments in compensation have more than doubled, and in the matter of rehabilitations, pensions, and insurance, generous provisions have been made. The administration of laws dealing with the relief of veterans and their dependents has been a difficult task, but every effort has been made to carry service to the veteran and bring about not only a better and generous interpretation of the law, but a sympathetic consideration of the many problems of the veteran. Full and adequate relief for our disabled veterans is our aim, and we commend the action of Congress in further liberalizing the laws applicable to veterans' relief.

**Public Utilities**

Republican congresses and administrations have steadily strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission. The protection of the public from exactions or burdens in rates for service by reason of monopoly control, and the protection of the smaller organizations from suppression in their own field, have been a fundamental idea in all regulatory enactments. While recognizing that at times federal regulations might be more effective than states in controlling intrastate utilities, the party favors and has sustained state regulation, believing that such responsibility in the end will create a force of state public opinion which will be more effective in preventing discrimination and injustices.

**Conservation**

We believe in the practical application of the conservation principle by the wise development of our national resources. The measure of development is our national requirement, and avoidance of waste so that future generations may share in this natural wealth. The Republican policy is to prevent monoplies in the control and utilization of natural resources. Under the general leasing law, enacted by a Republican Congress, the ownership of the mineral estate remains in the Government, but development occurs through private capital and energy. Important for the operation of this law is the classification and appraisement of public lands according to their mineral content and value. Over 500,000,000 acres of public land have been thus classified.

To prevent wasteful exploitation of our oil products, President Coolidge appointed an oil conservation board, which is now conducting an inquiry into all phases of petroleum production, in the effort to devise a national policy for the conservation and proper utilization of our oil resources.

The Republican Party has been forehanded in assuring the development of water power in accordance with public interest. A policy of permanent public retention of the power sites on public lands and power privileges in domestic and international navigable streams, and one-third of the potential water power resources in the United States on public domain, has been assured by the Federal Waters Powers Act, passed by a Republican Congress.

**Law Enforcement**

We reaffirm the American constitutional doctrine as announced by George Washington in his "farewell address," to wit: "The Constitution which at any time exists until changed by the explicit and authentic act by the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all."

We also reaffirm the attitude of the American people toward the Federal Constitution as declared by Abraham Lincoln: "We are by both duty and inclination bound to stick by that Constitution in all its letter and spirit from beginning to end. I am for the honest enforcement of the Constitution. Our safety, our liberty, depends upon preserving the Constitution of the United States as our forefathers made it, inviolate."

The people through the method provided by the Constitution have written the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. The Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution.

**Honesty in Government**

We stand for honesty in government, for the appointment of officials whose integrity cannot be questioned. We deplore the fact that any official has ever fallen from this high standard and that certain American citizens of both parties have so far forgotten their duty as citizens as to traffic in national interests for private gain. We have prosecuted and shall always prosecute any official who subordinates his public duty to his personal interest.

The Government today is made up of thousands of conscientious, earnest, self-sacrificing men and women, whose single thought is service to the Nation.

We pledge ourselves to maintain and, if possible, to improve the quality of this great company of federal employees.

**Campaign Expenditures**

Economy, honesty, and decency in the conduct of political campaigns are a necessity if representative government is to be preserved to the people and political parties are to hold the respect of the citizens at large.

The campaign of 1924 complied with all these requirements. It was a campaign, the expenses of which were carefully budgeted in advance, and which, at the close, presented a surplus and not a deficit.

There will not be any relaxing of resolute endeavor to keep our elections clean, honest and free from taint of any kind. The improper use of money in governmental and political affairs is a great national evil. One of the most effective remedies for this abuse is publicity in all matters touching campaign contributions and expenditures.

The Republican Party, beginning not later than Aug. 1, 1928, and every 30 days thereafter, the last publication being not later than five days before the election, will file with the committees of the House and Senate a complete account of all contributions, the names of the contributors, the amount expended, and for what purposes, and will at all times hold its records and books touching such matters open for inspection.

The party further pledges that it will not create, or permit to be created, any deficit which shall exist at the close of the campaign.

**Reclamation**

Federal reclamation of arid lands is a Republican policy, adopted under President Roosevelt, carried forward by succeeding Republican Presidents, and put upon a still higher plane of efficiency and production by President Coolidge. It has increased the wealth of the Nation and made the West more prosperous.

An intensive study of the methods and practices of reclamation has been going on for four years under the direction of the Department of the Interior, in an endeavor to create broader human opportunities and their financial and economic success. The money value of the crops raised on reclamation projects is showing a steady and gratifying increase as well as the number of farms and people who have settled on the lands.

The continuation of a surplus of agricultural products in the selling markets of the world has influenced the department to a revaluation of plans and projects. It has adopted a 10-year program for the completion of older projects and will hold other suggestions in abeyance until the surveys now under way as to the entire scope of the work are completed.

**Commercial Aviation**

Without governmental grants or subsidies and entirely by private initiative, the Nation has made extraordinary advances in the field of commercial aviation. Over 20,000 miles of air mail service privately operated are now being flown daily, and the broadening of this service is an almost weekly event. Because of our close relations with our sister republics on the South and our neighbor on the North, it is fitting our first efforts should be to establish an air communication with Latin America and Canada.

The achievements of the aviation branch of the army and the navy are all to the advantage of commercial aviation, and in the Mississippi flood disaster the work performed by civil and military aviators was of inestimable value.

The development of a system of aircraft registration, inspection and control is a credit to the Republican Administration, which, quick to appreciate the importance of this new transportation development, created machinery for its safeguarding.

**Immigration**

The Republican Party believes that in the interest of both native and foreign-born wage earners, it is necessary to restrict immigration. Unrestricted immigration would result in widespread unemployment and in the breakdown of the American standard of living. Where, however, the law works undue hardship by depriving the immigrant of the comfort and society of those bound by close family ties, such modification should be adopted as will afford relief.

We commend Congress for correcting defects for humanitarian reasons and for providing effective system of examining prospective immigrants in their home countries.

**Naturalization**

The priceless heritage of American citizenship is our greatest gift to our friends of foreign birth. Only those who will be loyal to our institutions, who are here in conformity with our laws, and who are in sympathy with our national traditions, ideals, and principles, should be naturalized.

**Navy**

We pledge ourselves to round out and maintain the navy in all types of combatant ships to the full ratio provided for the United States by the Washington treaty for the limitation of naval armament and any amendment thereto.

**Hawaii-Alaska**

We favor a continuance for the Territory of Hawaii of federal assistance in harbor improvements, the appropriation of its share of federal funds and the systematic extension of the settlement of public lands by the Hawaiian race.

We indorse the policy of the present administration with reference to Alaska and favor a continuance of the constructive development of the territory.

**Women and Public Service**

Four years ago at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland woman members of the national committee were welcomed into full association and responsibility in party management. During the four years which have passed they have carried with their men associates an equal share of all responsibilities and their contribution to the success of the 1924 campaign is well recognized.

The Republican Party, which from the first has sought to bring this development about, accepts wholeheartedly equality on the part of women, and in the public service it can present a record of appointments of women in the legal, diplomatic, judicial, treasury and other governmental departments. We earnestly urge on the women that they participate even more generally than now in party management and activity.

**National Defense**

We believe that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens, but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms, the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such services and essential commodities, whether utilized in actual warfare or private activity.

**Our Indian Citizens**

National citizenship was conferred upon all native-born Indians in the United States by the General Indian Enfranchisement Act of 1924. We favor the creation of a commission to be appointed by the President including one or more Indian citizens to investigate and report to Congress upon the existing system of the administration of Indian affairs and to report any inconsistencies that may be found to exist between that system and the rights of the Indian citizens of the United States. We also favor the repeal of any law and the termination of any administrative practice which may be inconsistent with Indian citizenship, to the end that the federal guardianship existing over the persons and properties of Indian tribal communities may not work a prejudice to the personal and property rights of Indian citizens of the United States. The treaty and property rights of the Indians of the United States must be guaranteed to them.

**The Negro**

We renew our recommendation that the Congress enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime.

**Home Rule**

We believe in the essential unity of the American people. Sectionalism in any form is destructive of national life. The Federal Government should zealously protect the national and international rights of its citizens. It should be equally zealous to respect and maintain the rights of the states and to uphold the vigor and balance of our dual system of government. The Republican Party has always given its energies to supporting the Government in this direction when any question has arisen.

There are certain other well-defined federal obligations, such as interstate commerce, the development of rivers and harbors, and the guarding and conservation of national resources. The effort which, however, is being continually made to have the Federal Government move into the field of state activities has never had, and never will have, the support of the Republican Party. In the majority of the cases, state, citizens and officers are most pressing in their desire to have the Federal Government take over these state functions. This is to be deplored, for it weakens the sense of initiative and creates a feeling of dependence which is unhealthy and unfortunate for the whole body politic.

There is a real need in the country today to revitalize fundamental principles, there is a real need of restoring the individual and local sense of responsibility and self-reliance; there is a real need for the people once more to grasp the fundamental fact that under our system of government they are expected to solve many problems themselves through their municipal and state governments, and to combat the tendency that is all too common to turn to the Federal Government as the easiest and least burdensome method of lightening their responsibilities.

## Cities Advised to Tell Citizens How Well They Are Being Ruled

### *Part of the Job, Says Virginia Educator in Answer to Research, Is to Tell Public What Is Done, to Be Done and the Cost*

"What is better for a city than to be well governed?"

"For its citizens to know it is well governed!" answers Wylie Kilpatrick, associate research professor of government in the University of Virginia, who has written a discussion on "Reporting Municipal Government" for the National Municipal League.

Mr. Kilpatrick believes cities and towns should, in effect, provide front seats for taxpayers where the municipality's business is being run, much like the party national committees have placed the press representatives immediately in front of the stage in the political conventions soon to be held at Kansas City and Houston.

Part of the job of a city government, in his view, is to tell its people what it has done, what it proposes to do, what the work is costing, and to get the people to tell it intelligibly what they want done. Or in his more scholarly language, "Reporting must be conceived part of administration."

By reporting, Mr. Kilpatrick means not alone newspaper reporting, but also, and perhaps principally, such reporting as the city's annual report, statistical studies, investigations by state departments, and surveys by leagues of municipal officials or taxpayers' research organizations.

**Must Recognize Public Right**

"The public reporter," he observes, "now acts upon various and conflicting conceptions of the voter's share in government. The whole viewpoint of the reporter must be molded so that he avoids the practice, now so current, of viewing the citizen as an outsider entitled to information only by courtesy."

Moreover, considering that many a citizen's closest contact with the municipal government is the clerk to whom he pays his water bill or turns in his assessment, the traffic policeman on his way home, a gardener in his favorite park or perhaps a nodding acquaintance with a councilman, this researcher recommends, "The report must be designed to tie in with the personal experience of the reader or listener."

Mr. Kilpatrick even has the temerity to propose that municipal budgets be boiled down and the accountants' phrases steamed off until a mere liberal arts college graduate could tell what they are about. Perhaps this would suffice for the average citizen, too. He proposes to do it by presenting the budget not in "receipts and disbursements," "appropriations," "contingent funds," and "balance sheets," but in a statement under three simple headings.

This would be a statement of "money raised by—" and there would follow so much by taxes, so much by fees, and so on; "money spent by—" and there would follow the amounts by departments and officers; and "money spent for—" and there would follow the list and proportions of civic functions the money was spent to perform. With this would be a similar plan of proposed expenses for the needs of the coming year.

**Wants Reports Simplified**

As for municipal reports, Mr. Kilpatrick recommends that they be edited down to salient facts, and their stories told in charts, statistics and interpretive comment without reams of bookkeepers' or city clerks' records. Reports of large cities may well be printed in separate sections, he says. He notes that many cities are publishing illustrated reports with readable explanations of the work of the various departments, and that these reports come most frequently from localities which have city managers.

The study weighs the usefulness of state supervisory auditing departments, organizations of municipal officials especially in co-operation with research bureaus in state universities, and of private research bureaus serving groups of citizens. It finds that while half the states require financial reports from municipalities, only half of these publish the information so gathered in a form useful to citizens generally. It finds also that 10 large cities which issue city journals to carry legal publications and civic information are saving money by the plan.

City newspapers generally give reasonable space to municipal governmental news but do not make the best use of what they put into the space, in Mr. Kilpatrick's opinion, nor do they give the long-view, unbiased picture needed. "The press," he says, "could be a conductor and reporter of careful investigation, dramatized to the public, after watching the civic scene for the recurring incidents significant to administration and the spasmodic incidents illuminating to politics."

### MASONS GAIN IN VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Vermont, in session here, heard reports showing that the total number of Masons in the State at present is 10,438. The gain in the last year was 175. Truman J. Allen of Brandon was installed as Grand Master.

# Camera Tells Story of Herbert Hoover at Work, at Home and at Play



HOOVER'S BIRTHPLACE.
WEST BRANCH, IOWA.
Acme



HOOVER IN 1898



HOOVER ARRIVES AT A CABINET MEETING
© Keystone



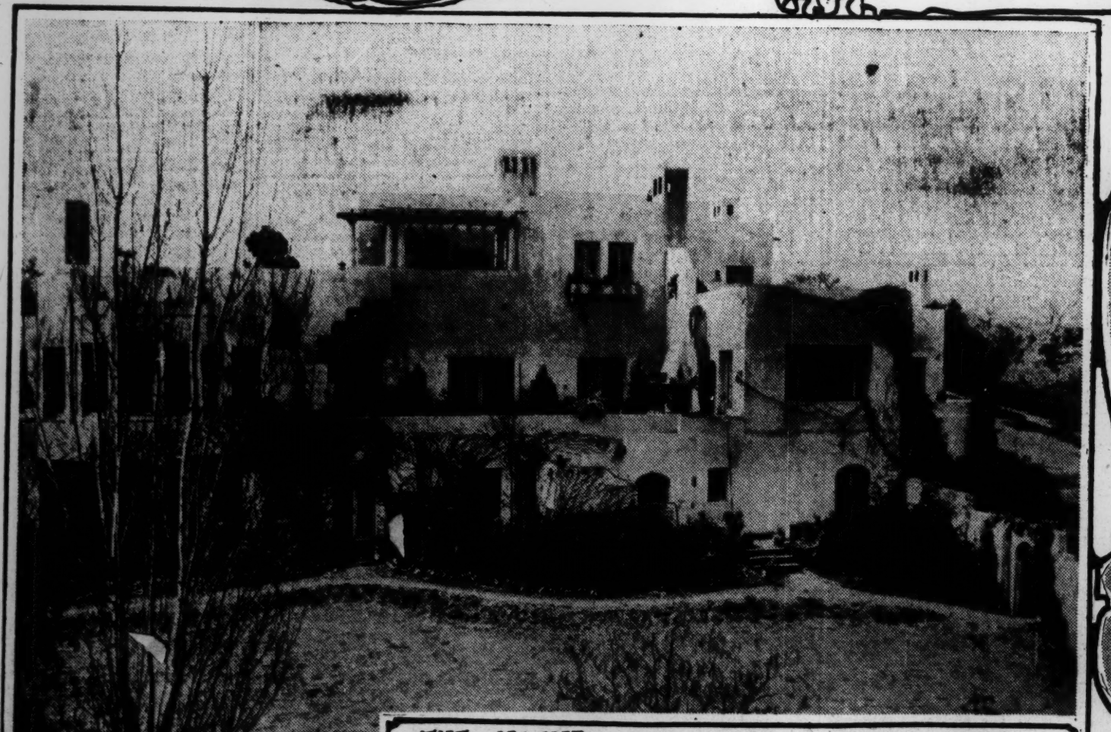
HERBERT HOOVER AND CHARLES BEECHER WARREN, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN. © Keystone



SECRETARY AND MRS HOOVER ON THE PORCH OF THEIR WASHINGTON, D. C. HOME.
Associated Press



AS A SPORTSMAN
Acme



THE HOOVER CALIFORNIA HOME WITH THREE TERRACES AND OUTDOOR FIRE-PLACE, DESIGNED BY MRS HOOVER. IT COMMANDS A VIEW OF THE CAMPANILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ACROSS SAN FRANCISCO BAY. Underwood



MRS HERBERT HOOVER AS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GIRL SCOUTS.



AN INTIMATE STUDY.
Associated Press

# THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Short Biographies

### Johannes Wolfgangus Mozart

By FRANCES NEVIN

OVER one hundred and fifty years ago, a little boy was born at Salzburg, Austria, who was destined to be one of the world's greatest composers. It was in January, 1756, and this tiny bit of humanity was given the name of Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart! Fortunately he was addressed as Wolfgang, and later when he was giving concerts in many large cities the pet name of "Mr. Woferl" was given to him.

Wolfgang's father was Johannes Georg Leopold Mozart—a man of great dignity and a musician of some note at that time, for he played several instruments and composed many beautiful things for the organ. His mother had the lovely name of Anna Maria.

When little Wolfgang was scarcely three years old, he would try to imitate his sister's playing on the harpsichord. He had to be lifted onto the stool and certainly he was a wonderful little fellow to be sitting up there and playing correctly the few minuets his father taught him, striking the notes with firmness and marked rhythm with his tiny fingers.

At four, Mozart started to compose little pieces and wrote them all in a book—charming little melodies and tunes. If you should ever visit Salzburg, you will find in the Mozart collection this precious book, that was the gift of the Princess Helena of Russia. In his sixth year he composed a sonata which was his first published work.

This little boy became as accomplished on the violin as he was on the harpsichord and organ. His sense of sound was so acute that if one violin was an eighth of a tone lower than another, he would speak of it.

One may well ask, "And did this wonderful little musician ever play and romp as other children did?" Yes, he played and we are told that even the childish games must have music to them, and when he and playmates carried toys about, one of them must always sing or play on the violin a marching tune. He must have given a constant and free expression of music much as the birds do, for music was his play and joy and he seemed completely absorbed by it. Wolfgang was a modest little fellow and if praised too much would cry. He was devoted to his father.

When this father first showed his son the use of the pedal at the organ, he exclaimed, "A new grace of God!"—for the child used the pedal as if he were well accustomed to it. Of course, the father recognized his great genius and they started to make concert tours—Wolfgang and his sister playing, sometimes their own compositions. It was at this time that the boy was given the pet name of "Mr. Woferl."

When they were summoned by the Emperor to play at Court, the Austrian Court, "Woferl" was too small to be repressed by the form and dignity of court life or to appreciate the honor, so he ran and bounced into the lap of the Empress and gave her a hearty hug and kiss!

While visiting in Vienna the Mozart family had jolly times and someone gave the children very grand clothes that had belonged to titled personages. There was a violet-colored suit, trimmed in gold lace, for Wolfang and a white silk court dress for Marianne, his sister. The father was so proud of the children that he had their picture painted, dressed in this gay and gorgeous fashion. There we see them, each head dressed in periwig, the father with a baton raised, the sister with a violin and standing with stiff dignity, and the small resplendent figure of Wolfgang sitting before the harpsichord, with tiny hands extending from lacy ruffles resting on the keys. These must have been wonderful days for "Mr. Woferl."

Then we find the family visiting Paris and London, where the boy's playing and improvising stirred many to admiration. He learned rapidly and in a short time had acquired much knowledge, not alone along musical lines. While in London Wolfgang played for the King, George III, who was amazed at the boy's playing. In a letter to his mother who remained at Salzburg his father wrote:

"The King placed before him pieces by Wagenseil, Bach, Abet and Handel, all of which he played off. He played on the King's organ in such a manner that his hearers preferred him on the organ to the clavier. He then accompanied the Queen in an air, and performed on the flute in a solo. At last he took up the bass part of one of Handel's airs that by chance lay in the way, and, upon the mere bass performed a melody so beautiful that it astonished everybody. . . . We could not have supposed from their friendly manner that they were the King and Queen of England. We have met with extraordinary politeness at every court, but what we have experienced here surpasses all the rest."

During this time Mozart had continued his composing, and produced 10 sonatas for the clavier and violin, dedicating six of them to the Queen. When 10 years old, Wolfgang gave two concerts in Amsterdam, having composed all the instrumental work. This was in 1766. After the family returned to Salzburg the boy devoted himself to composition and study. Mozart composed his first symphony about this time and began to attempt opera, but again he was taken on tour to Vienna and then to Naples. Until Wolfgang was 24 years old he led a wandering life, but never an idle one, for he was always composing.

In 1769 Mozart was appointed concertmeister at Salzburg and it was here that his opera "La Finta Simplice" was given. As Mozart advanced in years, people began to lose interest in the boy and for a time seemed almost indifferent to the music. But during the years of struggle there never was a time when he did not compose and when his music did not gain in grace and strength.

There was an extended tour through Italy where many of his compositions were performed and with success. In 1778 we find Mozart in Paris with his mother. They were very poor, living in one room, so small that he did not have even a harpsichord. Here he struggled to get his music before the public.

Soon Mozart was left alone in the great city, for his mother passed on and then he returned to his father at Salzburg. For a time Mozart was court organist to the archbishop, who treated the young man with such scant courtesy that he was compelled to resign.

In 1782 Mozart married Constance Weber. The next six years were extremely busy ones composing and giving concerts. In 1788 he wrote the three last and finest symphonies (in C, E flat and G minor) and many other beautiful things.

In 1789 Mozart was urged by the King of Prussia to be Kapellmeister at Court, but he was too loyal to the Emperor, who exclaimed, when he heard the news, "What, Mozart, are you going to leave me?" Mozart replied, "Majesty, I throw myself on your kindness . . . I remain." While the Emperor ordered him to compose a new opera, still Mozart lost the salary that would have met his needs and when he passed on two years later he possessed little of the world's wealth.

But this child and man, Mozart, has left a rich and precious gift of music to the world, and has won from it the warmest love and gratitude. During the last year of his life he gave us two of the best known and greatest of his works, "The Magic Flute" and "Requiem."

Mozart has left 20 operas, among the best known being "The Magic Flute," "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni." His other compositions are very extensive, the separate published works alone being 626, while it is claimed that he left about 294 compositions unfinished or unpublished.

A hundred years after Mozart wrote music, Gounod, a noted composer and musician, said of him: "Oh, divine Mozart, . . . bounteous nature had given thee every gift; grace and strength, fullness and sobriety, bright spontaneity and burning tenderness, all in that perfect balance which makes up the irresistible power of thy charm, and which makes of thee the musician of musicians."

## The Mail Bag

The following is only an extract from a most interesting letter:

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

Another thing I wanted to tell you about is the International Club of Stadium High School. It is only one of many throughout the world that are trying to further international peace and good will by means of the most potent channel—the young people. The students have full charge with a member of the faculty as advisor. After the usual business preliminaries, timely news items concerning events in foreign countries are given, and tools, articles of dress and other curious and interesting foreign objects are explained and passed around. There is usually an outside speaker to talk on some special country. I have heard a man who was a missionary for over 14 years talk on China, a Canadian college professor talk on Canada, and other persons of equal interest.

The thing that made me feel you would be interested in this club was its creed, which I think is a splendid one.

**International Club Creed**

We believe:

That since we are men nothing that concerns mankind is without interest to us;

That a healthy international outlook may save America from going on the rocks of racial prejudice and national selfishness;

That world peace is synonymous with international understanding;

That to know our neighbors is to love them;

That we, the students of Stadium who are interested in international affairs, may help to carry to the world some of the liberty and intelligent optimism of our own beloved America.

Therefore: We as individuals resolve to carry out our principles by treating all foreigners with respect, and by accepting knowledge from them with due credit.

Don't you think that is fine, too? If we would only live it!

Margaret Emelia J.

[Indeed it is a splendid creed, Margaret.—Ed.]

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

Strictly speaking, I don't belong to the Young Folks' Page at all, but to the "Grown-Ups'" Column, through which I have already gained three valued correspondents; but I always read the Young Folks' Mail Bag with just as much interest as the other one, and among many others, there are three in particular whose letters have made me feel I would like to send a friendly greeting from far-away Australia.

These three are Clara M. (Texas) because her longing to travel and her eager interest in other countries are just what I feel myself; Rose C. (Neuchatel) because I love Switzerland, and in the one and only trip I have made to the other side of the world, Neuchatel and the sweet little near-by village of Colombier with its old château are among my happiest memories; and Margaret S. (Devon) because she lives in my father's birthplace, Exeter, the beautiful old English cathedral town where I, an Australian of English parents, spent days full of wonder and delight in the summer of 1926.

I love the Young Folks' Mail Bag because of its eager friendliness, reaching out across the barriers of language and nationality.

Will the boys and girls of all ages and in all countries accept loving greetings from a "big sister" on the other side of the world?

To the Monitor I send my grateful thanks for all the good it is bringing into our lives.

Gertrude P.

Barnum, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward my letter to Mary S. of Australia? Thank you for forwarding my last letter to Joan Braken of Sidapur, India.

We have a dog named Snubs. We also have a colt, some chickens, about five cats, four sheep, two big horses, a goose, calves and nine big cows.

I enjoy the Monitor. Snubs is so cute!

I don't think there have been many letters from northern Minnesota. I am 14 years old and I would like to correspond with any girls of foreign countries.

Jane W.

Boulder, Colorado

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward this letter to Ruth Z. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin? I believe I am the first to write from Boulder. It is a very pretty city, as it is situated at the base of the Rocky Mountains. Many tourists come here in the summer time to see the mountains.

We have a splendid university here, too, which I hope to attend. I go to the high school now, and it has about 600 students.

The Monitor helps me so much in school. We give current events every Monday and my sister and I always get them from the Monitor.

I have an "Animal Book" and I get many interesting articles and pictures from the Monitor. I thought the story of the policeman and dog was very interesting.

I would love to correspond with a Spanish girl or someone who is interested in Spanish. I intend to teach sometime.

Ramona B.

Waco, Texas

Dear Editor:

I am collecting pictures of Christian Science churches and have quite a few postcards and kodak pictures and other reproductions. Some of my most prized ones were cut out of the Monitor.

I would love to write to other girls anywhere who would like to exchange kodak pictures with me.

Please forward the inclosed letters to L. H. of Manchester, England, and Vivian B. of San Antonio, Texas.

Bess H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Pauline L. (12), Chickasha, Okla.—from abroad.

Madelyn L., Syracuse, N. Y.—from Japan.

Helen H. (13), Chicago, Ill. (Fond of travel.)

Betsy R. (12), Lakewood, O.—from Scotland.

Polly F. (14), Chicago, Ill. (Interested in sports, reading and music.)

Joan P. (13), Toronto, Can. (Interested in Girl Guides, gardening, books of travel.)

Eva S. (13), Sedalia, Mo.

Margret S., Wilmar, Calif.—from Spain or South America.

Olive H. (15), Everett, Wash.

Evelyn J. (17), Haverhill, Mass.

Phyllis S. (13), Evanston, Wyo.

Betty R. (15), Cleveland, Tenn. (Interested in French and art.)

**Answering Letters**

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada and England; 5 cents to other countries.

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

## "The First Old Glory"



Keystone

The Romantic Version of "The First Old Glory." Betsy Ross With Three of Her Friends in Her Humble Home in Philadelphia Putting the Finishing Touches to the Flag Ordered by Gen. George Washington.

## Flag Day

DO YOU KNOW: That the flag of the United States of America has an official birthday today? On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a resolution adopting the Stars and Stripes as the national emblem. Of course you remember that it did not look like the present flag, for although it had 13 stripes, one for each of the 13 states, it also had 13 stars, and they were arranged in a circle. The resolution said:

Resolved: That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

DO YOU KNOW: That the only flag in official general use before that was the Grand Union or Cambridge flag, which had 13 stripes, for the 13 colonies united in the American Revolution, but which instead of white stars on a blue field, had the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, borrowed from the British flag? This was because the American Colonies in 1775 did not seriously think of separating from the mother country.

DO YOU KNOW: That the soldiers of the Revolution used their company or regimental flags, so that there were dozens of "American" flags on the Colonial side during that time? One of these early flags, used by Washington for two Colonial ships, was white with a green pine tree on it, and a motto "An Appeal to Heaven."

DO YOU KNOW: That it may have been Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey who really designed the first Old Glory? He was one of the members of the committee appointed by Congress to see to an official flag and was the designer of devices for the Great Seal of the United States. The beautiful little story of Betsy Ross sewing the first flag at the request of General Washington is loved by Americans, and may be based on some incident of the sort, but there is no real foundation for it as an actual fact of history.

DO YOU KNOW: That from May 1, 1798, to April 4, 1818, the flag was composed of 15 stripes and 15 stars, representing the 13 original states and Vermont and Kentucky? Six states which came into the Union after Kentucky were unrepresented in the flag until 1818, when a resolution was passed changing the number of stripes back to 13, and adding one star for each state—the star thereafter to be added on the July 4th following the state's admission into the Union.

DO YOU KNOW: That the flag of the United States is among the oldest unchanged flags of the Great Powers? It is claimed that the oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark, which has been in use since 1219. The flag of the United States is 151 years old today.

DO YOU KNOW: That Flag Day is celebrated all over the United States? The Governors of the states each year issue proclamations setting aside June 14 as a day to display and honor the national emblem.

DO YOU KNOW: That there was never a time in the history of the Stars and Stripes when the flag loved by Americans took a greater part in the world fellowship of flags than it does today? Wherever nations get together in trade, social friendliness or for discussion, the American flag may be found in a goodly company of national emblems. During the next half century, if Americans who love their flag do all they can to care about and take part in world affairs, furthering every constructive work that tends to lift up the heads of the nations, the flag that celebrates its birthday today will celebrate each one in the future by more truly taking its rightful place in the glorious company of national emblems.

## Seashore Hobby

### How to Treat Seaweed Specimens

HOW often, during our seaside rambles, we have wished we could preserve the delicate tints and exquisite forms of the seaweed which is so beautiful in water but loses its charm when it becomes dry. Here is a way by which the many specimens you can collect during quite a short holiday may be kept in all their fresh color and shape.

When swimming you will meet many specimens which have been torn from their rocky homes and are being carried to the shore. But for getting the plants off rocks you should use a strong walking stick fitted with a small "weed hook." Push the flat edge between the rock and the "holdfast," land your catch with the hook, and put it into a canvas bag or a basket as soon as possible.

Seaweeds are of three kinds—green, brown and red. The greens chiefly inhabit the higher parts of the shore, while the brown, and especially the reds prefer the rocks of deeper waters, though you may find them sharing with brightly colored sea anemones the water of enchanting rock pools.

To mount your specimens rinse them quickly in a bowl of fresh water and float them out over a piece of white paper. Coax the finely divided fronds to arrange their delicate tracery evenly over the paper, to which they will usually adhere when it is gently lifted in the middle and brought slowly out of the water.

Now drain thoroughly, and cover each plant separately with light muslin, placing the whole between layers of absorbent paper—newspapers will do—and press with a piece of board on which a heavy weight is placed.

Replace the paper with dry ones every day or the colors of the plants will fade and molds will appear. When the specimens are quite dry remove the muslin and the mounts may then be stored in an album or on large sheets in a portfolio. To add to the interest of your collection you will be able to find the names of the different specimens in books or from collections in museums or in the possession of local experts.

## Cheerio!

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When you're feeling lonely, when
you're feeling blue,
You will find that walking will be
good for you!

You will hear a brooklet shouting as
you go:
"Pleasant day for walking! Good
luck—and cheerio!"

High up in the orchard, in the blossom's snow,
Robin Redbreast greets you: "Hail
—and cheerio!"

Talking with his leaf-friends in a
murmur low,
The wind will call "Good wishes" and
a "cheerio!"

Soon our troubles vanish one by one
away
When the world around is so glad
and gay.

When you're feeling lonely, don't
know what to do,
You will find that walking will be
good for you!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

## Current Events

### News of the Italia

YOU will remember the name of Gen. Umberto Nobile in connection with the Amundsen - Ellsworth - Nobile polar flight of 1926. Gen. Nobile decided to make another flight to the North Pole in the spring of this year, and on May 24, set our from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, in the dirigible, Italia. The world soon received the news that the intrepid Italian had been successful in crossing the Pole, but later it was learned that some sort of disaster had overtaken the expedition on its return voyage, although for a time it was impossible to gather from the messages sent out by the Italia what had actually happened.

It now appears that a gondola, containing Gen. Nobile and eight of his companions, broke away and came down on the ice, and that the Italia herself came down almost 20 miles away. In making a wireless report to the Italian Government, Gen. Nobile said that both parties were in sight of land, and that the ice on which they were marooned was drifting northwest.

Relief expeditions have already set out by land, by sea, and by air to rescue the Italia. An ice-breaker from Russia is attempting to break her way through, and Norwegian fliers hope to carry emergency supplies to the crew.

### Success of Australian Flight

Another notable success in the field of aviation during the last few days has been the successful flight of the Southern Cross from Oakland, Calif., to Sydney, Australia. This flight took less than 89 hours of flying time, and less than 10 days in all, counting intermediate stops.

Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. C. T. Ulm, the co-pilots, as well as Harry W. Lyon, navigator, and James W. Warner, radio operator, received an enthusiastic welcome in Sydney after their 7800-mile flight. Sydney in fact decided to take a holiday and make a gala day of the occasion, and a civic reception was held at the city hall.

The two pilots, Captain Kingsford-Smith and Captain Ulm, have announced their intention of continuing their air trip in the hope of accomplishing a round-the-world flight.

### The President's Summer Home

Last year President Coolidge spent his summer vacation in the region of the lovely Black Hills of South Dakota. This year he and his family are again going west—this time to Wisconsin. His summer home will be on the Brule River, about 30 miles from the city of Superior. If any man deserves a summer vacation it is the President of the United States.

### A Kansas City Welcome

Kansas City, Mo., is famed for its hospitality, and it is taking the opportunity of the presence of the Republican National Convention in its midst to prove to all comers that it deserves its reputation.

During the last few days thousands of visitors have been entering the city by train, motorcar and airplane, and they have found it ready with an eager welcome that has shown itself in a number of practical ways. More than 1000 of the city's men, women, boys, and girls have been enlisted to extend its hospitality to the incoming tide of visitors, and attendants have been on hand to serve them as they left train, bus or airport.

The Convention Hall is bright with decorations. Its seating capacity is approximately 12,500. About 3000 seats will be taken by delegates, press representatives, etc., and the remaining seats have been distributed among state delegates, party workers, visitors, and Kansas City residents. Of course there will be huge overflow crowds, but these will be provided for by means of loudspeakers outside the hall.

### Precious Stone Cutting by Disabled Soldiers

The largest sapphire and opal fields in the world are in Queensland, Australia, for no less than 80 per cent of the sapphires of the world, and 90 per cent of the opals are produced there.

A new industry in connection with these stones has lately been established in Queensland—that of stone-cutting. The cutting of precious stones is a delicate art, and it is particularly interesting to learn that the employees in this new industry are to be for the most part disabled soldiers.

## Double Diagonal

Use only first and last letters of the substituted words. A zigzag, beginning with left-hand letter of the first word spells a month. A zigzag beginning with the right-hand letter of the first word spells the season in which the month is included.

1. Charity.
2. Two-toed sloth of Brazil.
3. Stern.
4. A bill of fare.
5. Footwear.
6. Uproar.


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Every Boy Rides Every Day
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A small camp especially suited to young boys leaving home for first camping experience. Land and water sports, horseback riding and manual training. Junior and senior groups. Fifteenth season. Two hours from Boston and five from New York. For booklet address JAMES O. WOOD, 157 Maple Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A Camp You Can Have Confidence In
FOR BOYS 8-18
Experienced, Responsible Leadership
All usual features of a summer camp with direct personal contact between boys, staff, and owners. Real fun and action based upon serious program of character-building, giving each boy opportunity for self-expression, leadership, and co-operation. Opportunities for all, to attain achievement and honor, rather than rewards for supremacy.
Careful and personal attention given to each boy and his needs. All precautions and care taken to insure safety of all campers.
Sixth Season. Eight Weeks. Fee Includes All Extras.
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For boys 6 to 16 in the Schooley Mountain Range, Budd Lake, N. J. From June 29 to August 31. All land and water sports. Educational trips to points of interest nearby. Carefully selected counsellors. $240.00. Write for booklet.
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An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
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Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
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Tuition $350.00
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1455 Laurel Ave., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Gr. 3979

# THE HOME FORUM

## An Open Letter to Longfellow

HONORED SIR:

There is no need of reminding the most bookish of poets that the custom of inditing open letters to the great men of other years is at any rate, whatever else may be said for it, a very ancient one. You will remember that Francis Petrarch, to go no farther back, wrote a dozen such epistles, some of them in Latin verse, and no doubt you could mention many earlier examples. It may well be that you think the custom is more honored in the breach than the observance, but I may point out to you one extenuating feature in a letter of this sort: it requires, and indeed expects, no sort of answer. In that one respect, at least, it stands high in the ranks of letters, belonging with those that are the spontaneous expression of admiration and gratitude and therefore ask for no return.

For a good many years, now, I have been in a position to write you a letter of that sort, my debt to you being a very old one; but at present I am not so much concerned either with thanks or praise as with defense. Together with a good many of your other friends and well-wishers, I have come to suspect that your reputation is declining. If it is so, then we should like to know the reasons for its decline and also how long they are likely to operate. Some of us feel that a good deal more is involved in this question than the mere popularity or neglect of a single body of verse, fine as that verse is. We believe that the public attitude toward your work has long been and must long continue to be an important "sign of the times," and for this reason we set ourselves to solve the problem with even more earnestness than our fondness for the work itself might have caused.

✧ ✧ ✧

There is a certain kind of poetry which all intelligent children delight in, which we turn away from with brusque impatience in our self-confident youth, and to which we return with keener enjoyment and deepened understanding when we attain maturity. You will not take it amiss if I say that your poetry seems to me of this kind, for you will realize that the poems of Homer and Virgil belong here also. They too were addressed, and quite successfully, to the simplest literary taste, but they satisfy the most exacting. Now may it not be that what I have said of the individual's experience with poetry of this sort holds good for a nation as well? Do not nations also have their periods of childlike simplicity, their impatient and sophisticated youth, and at last their full and rounded maturity? Sixty years ago, when American readers were considerably more simple and direct—and to that extent more childlike—than they are today, they held your poetry high among their national achievements, but it must be admitted that among the younger men and women of today there are not so many to do you reverence. And this is not merely another case of other times, other bards. What looks at first like a radical change has come over our whole literature, transforming our poetry as well as our prose. I am suggesting, however, that the change is not by any means so radical as it appears, and that whatever actual change there is must be set down to our recent growth out of the nation's childhood into its youth. Unquestionably we have today the sophistication, the proud intolerance, the determination not to be "taken in" and not to be dominated by the past which are always characteristic of youth. We are much given to saying harsh things about our elders, partly because we have an uneasy sense that they may turn out to be our betters but chiefly because we do not propose in any case to be dictated to by anyone. After your many years of intimate experience with the college youth of America all this will be perfectly clear to you. Our whole country today, and not least those of us who care for poetry, are in the mood of college youth.

✧ ✧ ✧

But of course you are well aware how transitory this mood of revolt in youth necessarily is. With us it is already passing, and the time is therefore at hand when we shall be able to assess the art of the recent past with the serene impartiality of mature judgment. When that time comes there can be little doubt, I think, that we shall set your poetry at least as high as it was set by our grandparents.

It is more than possible, to be sure, that we shall not honor you in future for quite the same qualities or quite the same work as those which made your first fame, nor do I think that you would wish us to do so. You know at least as well as we do that you left us poetry of two distinct kinds and values. In one of these you dealt in mere versified homily which is often somewhat vapid to our taste. I do not quarrel with such things as the too-celebrated "Excelsior" and "The Village Blacksmith," for I know that many still like those poems better than I can. In your day it was possible to win a public for poetry only by putting such gingerbreads, so to speak, in your shop window; but you had wares of a very different kind in the shop itself. The time has come when all such things as these should be definitely placed in their proper subordinate position, for half of the prejudice against you among our alert young readers of poetry is due to their mistaken impression that you were no more than a graceful moralizer in verse. They do not know the power and speed of your ballads, and they would be incredulous if they were told—what is certainly the fact—that no American has ever excelled you as a sonneteer. No American, perhaps no poet of any country since your time, has yet equaled you in the power of clear straightforward narrative in verse.

When we begin to realize these things we shall think of you with greater gratitude than ever before, for we shall then understand more fully than our grandparents could the sum of what we owe to you. When you began to write we were a young people with hardly any distinct national culture of our own, with very little national legend or folklore upon which to base either an American patriotism or an American art. We had torn ourselves free from our racial memories, so that we had, or seemed to have, only the shallowest roots striking down into past time. It was in these circumstances, far from favorable to poetry, that you set to work, and there has been very little pioneer work done on this continent more valuable or more courageous than yours. For you did for us precisely what was most necessary at the time, transplanting to our shores the culture of other and older lands. You restored to us in some degree the heritage of our race. Out of the treasuries of your scholarship you poured into our literature the legends and tales of Germany and Spain, of Italy and Norway and Iceland. Even more to the purpose, you brought back into memory and made current household tales among us, the legends, already fading, of our own America—legends of the Indian and of the Puritan, legends of Acadie and of the Great Valley. Thus you enriched our national background at just the time when we most needed such enrichment; thus you deepened our sense of our own past.

✧ ✧ ✧

In Portland even today one may see how you came by your own sense of the American past, may see why you held to that sense even after your many years abroad. In the rich old house in that city where your boyhood was spent it was decided once and for all that not even your wide exploration in the literatures of other countries should ever lure you from the American home. The total wealth of learning and of inspiration which you gained in travel and foreign study was brought back to us. Even the library in your later home in Cambridge, perhaps the most luxurious library in America at the time, was a treasury upon which all of us have drawn. In returning to your poems, therefore, the American readers of the future will be establishing connection with their own country's past.

Riding in a railroad train through an English county not long ago, I sat opposite to a young girl who was deeply absorbed in a book. For mile after mile, as we rode, she did not glance up from the page. Her book had carried her faster and farther than the train itself. Just before she reached her destination she laid the volume down for a moment on the seat, so that I could see the title. It was a book used commonly in the English schools, and across the back I read "Poems of Longfellow."

O. S.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

| | Domestic | Foreign |
|---|---|---|
| 14 pages | 4 cents | 2 cents |
| 16 pages | 6 cents | 3 cents |
| 18 to 24 pages | 6 cents | 4 cents |
| 26 to 30 pages | 8 cents | 5 cents |
| 32 pages | Parcel post rates | 5 cents |

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 437 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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Berlin.....11, Unter den Linden
Florence.....11, Via Magenta

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA REVANCE DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY


## Tree Nomenclature

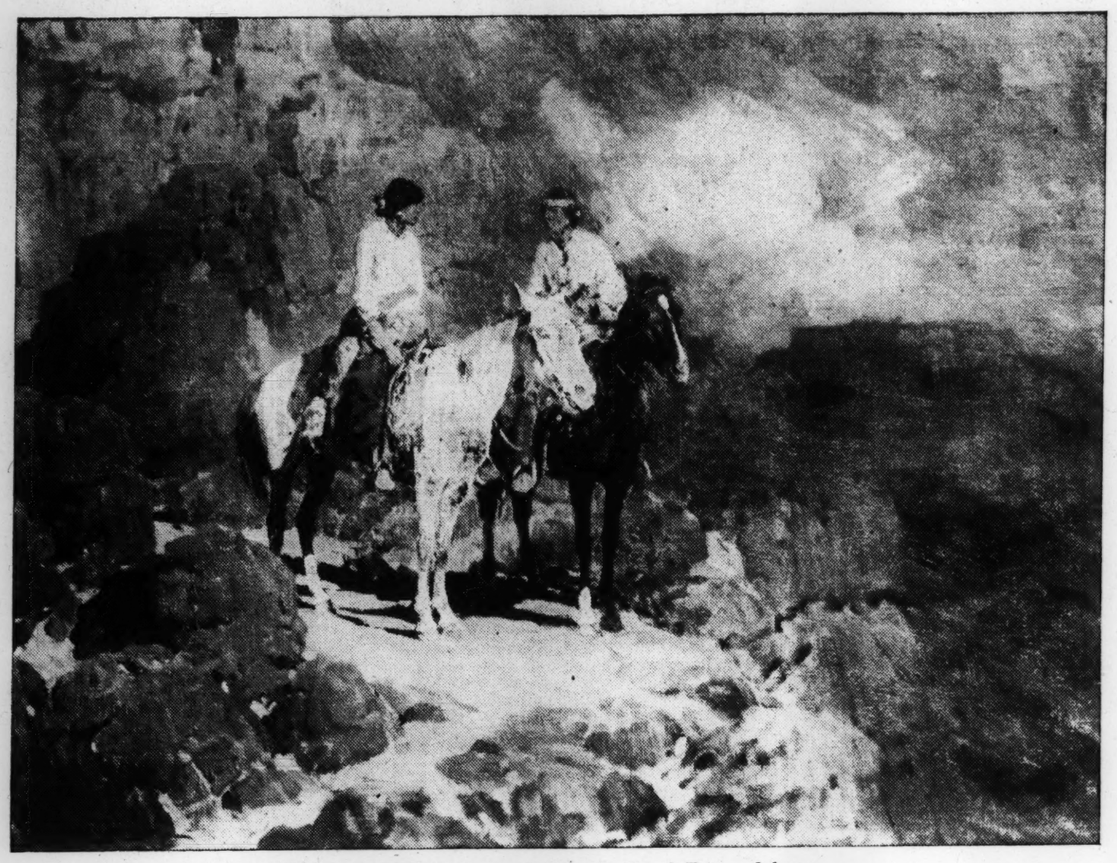
Now that the chestnut and cherry, the peach and the quince and the walnut, are found almost everywhere in the temperate zones, we find it difficult to realize that there has been a time when each of these trees was confined to a restricted area. Few people would be able to name the districts to which they were originally indigenous, and even the history of horticulture and of commerce might not help us to trace them to their native soil; yet we should be able to discover where they came from by a study of their names alone. Each of these trees was named, or at any rate was given a name more or less resembling the name it has today in English, at a time when its fruit was a new and strange article of commerce imported from a distant and from only one known locality.

The walnut, for example, is called in Germany the Wälsche Nuss, which is to say the Welsh or the foreign nut. This fact means, almost certainly, that it was first introduced into Germany from northern Italy, where the tree still grows in great profusion, for that country was known to the southern Germans of the Middle Ages as Wälschland.

We may be equally sure that the cherry was first made known to the western world by the merchants who supplied the tables of Roman millionaires, for its name goes back through the French Cerise and the German Kirsche to the Latin Cerasus, which was the name of a small trading town on the edge of the Empire, near the Black Sea.

The chestnut, which is called Chataigne in French and Kastani in Dutch, was another Roman importation, coming from the region of Castanæa in Thessaly. The English word quince is an odd malformation of the French Coing, which is obviously related to the Italian Cotogna and comes ultimately from the Latin Cydonium. When we have reached this last word we realize that the fruit originally came to Rome from the town of Cydon, in Crete.

Among the revelations made by etymology concerning the geographical origins of our familiar fruits, the history of the word "peach" is perhaps the strangest. No one could possibly guess the first habitat of this fruit by looking at its English name alone, but a faint light begins to dawn upon us when we place it beside the French word Pesche from which it is derived, for here there are two letters of its first name, instead of only one, as in English. The corresponding Italian form is Pesca, a shortening of Persica. Without glancing at the Spanish Persigo or the Latin Persicum, we should know that the peach was first brought into Europe from Persia.



*"Canopy of Night." From a Painting by Frank Tenney Johnson.*

## Of Calls and Callers

"Curtains," said Mercedes, her mouth full of tin-tacks, "should be put up last of all."

They were moving into the new cottage, four of them, and had spent all day getting things gradually in order. Several times during those hours Mab had picked up the rose-colored curtains, always to be met by a rebuke from Mercedes. Now Jean, tall and pale and golden, fitted them against the window.

"Curtains in a new house," said Mercedes darkly, "mean that the moving-in is finished. Callers may arrive."

Mab, on her knees before her little oak dresser, chuckled. "We must decide what to do about visitors," she said. "We cannot receive them in force. We should eke ourselves out a bit somehow."

"It's Lambie's cottage. Let her see them," said Mercedes, "I vote the rest of us take the three o'clock bus into Gloucester every day for a month."

"Sheer folly," retorted Lambie. "Everyone would see you go, and no one would call until the fifth week. Besides, the fare to Gloucester is 7d. each way, and the exchequer will not stand it."

Mab pulled a stool to the fire. "Let's get it settled once and for all," she said.

"The thing to decide," said Mercedes, "is how many of us had better be on hand at the beginning of any call."

"All of us," said Lambie, "sitting negligently in the drawing room, don't you know; sewing, and that kind of thing. By the way, I did bring Great-Aunt's cushion cover, didn't I?"

Mab, absently polishing the handles of her little oak dresser, glanced guiltily at her cloth and flung it into Lambie's lap. "We have no drawing room," she pointed out, "and, anyway, four of us all standing up together would be too much for any caller."

"Let one of us be 'on duty' each afternoon," said Mercedes, "and the other three somewhere about the cottage. Then when the callers come the three could drift in one by one in a casual kind of way."

"Awful for the callers," said Jean, "they wouldn't know when they had got to the end of us."

"Let one be hostess and simply show photographs of the other three," Lambie suggested.

"We might hang a rhyme sheet on the front door," said Mab, "something like this:

The occupants of this small cot
Are one, two, three and four,
And if you'd like to meet the lot
Why, this is their front door.

We would paste our photographs underneath the rhyme."

"We should have the whole village cheering in the front garden," said Mercedes. "No! One of us must take duty each afternoon and let the other three come in somehow. If it's a fine day we might take the callers round the garden and come upon each other."

"If you come upon me thatching the wash-house I cannot be answerable for the consequences," said Jean. "The ladder wobbles every time I breathe."

"And how can I have visitors in the incubator shed?" said Lambie. "I should probably be filling lamps and smell hideously."

"I am going to paint the side fence," said Mab, "and you know how I splash everything!"

"For that matter," said Mercedes, "I shall probably be asleep in the potting shed. I have been told that I sleep audibly."

But after a little silence she harked back to her original question.

"How shall we decide who is to be on duty?" she asked.

"Process of elimination," said Lambie promptly, "I have got to be round the incubators. I cannot help you. Jean is the beauty of the establishment! Make her Receiver-in-Chief."

"I always bang my head on the center beam when I stand up," said Jean, "and that is a beastly way of beginning. Besides, that wash-house roof must be thatched. Lambie had to hold an umbrella over me yesterday while I filled the copper. Mercedes, why not receive the callers yourself?"

"Sheer unselfishness," said Mercedes. "Am I not planting and weeding, all for your delight?"

* * * * *

For three days they waited vainly for callers. On the fourth day it rained, rained hopelessly and steadily.

"No one will come today," said Mab. "I can keep my overall on and mix some more paint by the fire."

"I," said Mercedes, "may sleep on the couch instead of in the potting shed."

"I," said Jean, "shall wash my hair, and Lambie wants to keep a basket of chicks warm in the fender. One of the brooder lamps won't work."

At three o'clock that afternoon the rain swept the little windows in sheets. Outside, the plum trees groaned and the cherry shook down alternately white petals and sparkling showers. Lambie placed the basket, full of small yellow balls that peeped and struggled, in the fender. Jean, her pale gold head in a towel, stirred them reflectively with her finger. In a deep chair opposite sat Mab, her feet curled under her, her mouth full of toffee, in her lap a tin of noxious green paint which she was mixing with the handle of Mercedes' fountain pen. Mercedes herself, seed catalogue on chest, breathed peacefully. In the spare armchair lay Gabriel Honore, the black cat; against the door slumbered Jean's sheep dog brought in from his kennel for a treat.

The garden gate creaked and banged.

"Baker," breathed Mercedes in her sleep.

The next moment Mrs. Greening was pushing the door against the protesting Bob. They all fell upon him, dragged him bodily to the window, and found the excavated doorway immediately filled by three visitors!

Jean stood up, taller and slimmer than ever, and banged her toweled head resoundingly on the center beam. Mab, speechless, shook the hand nearest to her and held out the bag of toffee. Mercedes deposited Gabriel Honore and the seed catalogue on the little oak dresser, and Lambie gaped down at her twittering chickens already swarming over the sides of the basket. Then everyone laughed and laughed.

"We felt sure," said the nearest visitor at last, "that we should find you in on such an afternoon."

## *Windy Tops*

I love the silver-shaken,
The windy tops of trees
That heave and lift in sequence,
Like running surf of seas,

With swathes of changing purples
And vistas golden-deep
Where, for an unstirred moment,
The sunlight lies asleep.

—HARRY KEMP, in "Chanteys and Ballads."

A SENSE of solitude and silence and limitless space is conveyed strikingly in this painting by Mr. Frank Tenney Johnson, which was shown recently in an exhibition of western art, held at the Stendahl Art Gallery, in Los Angeles, California. Reading its title, "Canopy of Night," we who gaze at this black and white reproduction begin at once to supply imaginatively the missing color, according to our own conceptions of this country of canyon and bare cliff and tawny sand. We picture the vivid tints withdrawing slowly up the sides of the cliffs to leave sober shadows to settle in their depths; while all the intense color, now gathered into the furnace of the western sun, is thrown back in brilliance upon the two motionless figures on horseback. They themselves are replete with color: Indian trappings of beads and fringes and blankets and head bands. They seem transfixed, experiencing again that familiar yet ever arresting splendor of the uninhabited places into which men still enter as intruders.

## *Petra*

Radiant city hidden afar within
nature's impregnable fortress
Rosy-red, wonderful — carved from
the solid rock—Petra, the
beautiful, lies;
Hidden in mystery, pregnant in
history, Petra, the beautiful
lies.

Wonderful city, unique in its ruins
the sunrise but rivals its color.
Mart of the desert in ages agone,
Mecca of traffic over the sands,
Hidden in mystery, walled by the
mountains, Petra—the mart of
the sands.

Worshipping city — Dhū-Sharā its
god, with Allāt, the goddess
of Arabs.
Days seven hundred, outside the nar-
row pass, waiting, the enemy
camped;
Patiently, vainly, outside nature's
fortress, Alexander's forces
were camped.

Safe-hidden city, girdled with moun-
tains — nature's impregnable
fortress—
Rosy-red, wonderful, carved from
the solid rock, Petra, the beau-
tiful, lies;
Ruined, mysterious — Petra, the
beautiful — under Arabian
skies.

Glorious city of fanes and of shrines
which later its false gods
abandoned
Gave to the true God thanksgiving
and praises — Jehovah, the
Almighty One.
Temple and church given over to
worship Jehovah the Almighty
One.

Beautiful city with clear Wadi Mūsā
flowing forever across it!
Flowers now its habitants, gor-
geously brilliant, are dwelling
in radiant light.
City of vistas, aisles and of marvels,
Petra — the beautiful city of
light.

Safe-hidden city, girdled with moun-
tains — nature's impregnable
fortress—
Rosy-red, wonderful, carved from the
solid rock, Petra, the beautiful
lies;
Ruined, mysterious, teeming with
history, Petra, the beautiful,
lies.

FLORENCE A. HOUDELETTE.

## The Peddler in Iraq

Standing in the prow of his uncle's bitumen-coated birkash, Bahalul bent leisurely to his pole; in the stern sat his twin brother, Jahalul, guiding the clumsy craft with deft strokes of his paddle. They followed a narrow water-way which twisted and turned between walls of high green reeds. From a sky a shade less blue than the still marsh water, a brilliant sun shone down on the brown bodies of the brothers, naked but for a cloak of coarse wool twisted round the waist. It bronzed the rusty paraffin tins containing the . . . stock in trade of Haji Rikkan, and warmed the bones of the old peddler himself as he sat cross-legged in the "belly" of the boat. From my place facing him I watched the changeful monotony of the marsh, the wilderness of reeds and water in which I was privileged to accompany his wanderings. A cool breeze stirred the feathery, dun-colored heads of the tall reeds, the water sighed and lapped among their roots, no louder than the ripple from Jahalul's paddle broke the intense quiet of the spring day.

Behind me Jahalul began to sing. "Braying forcedly in the nose" is Doughty's unkind description of the singing of the Arabs; but the plaintive air which, beginning in a burst of sound, rose and fell mournfully until it died away on the sub-dominant, a long-drawn note only terminated by the failure of the singer's breath, was far from being to my ears a "hideous desolation." Of the words I could distinguish few, until Haji Rikkan repeated the rhyming lines.

"An exaggeration," he said, with a laugh that was half apologetic, half defensive, for the Arabs have a high regard for their poets and their poetry. . . .

We had travelled all day, and had seen no faces but each other's. Now we began to come upon traces of habitation. The reeds were trampled down in patches; a group of water-buffaloes, half-submerged, were browsing among the rushes; we heard voices, and with unexpected suddenness the high reeds fell away on either side, as we came out into open water.

Facing us was a group of the strange mounds or ishans which here and there, in the marshes of Southern Iraq, stand out high, or seeming high in that vast watery expanse. On these, the remains of ancient cities, where once rich men feasted under the sway of mighty Babylon, or Abbasid merchants bartered their goods, the marshman builds his hut. Alike in pattern but varying in size, the huts are of the simplest construction; bundles of tall reeds are bent and fixed to the ground to form a tunnel-shaped framework, over which are thrown a number of mats of plaited reeds. At one end is a low and narrow aperture which serves as doorway, window, and chimney combined. . . .

To my eyes, fresh from the soft tones of the marsh, the village seemed full of colour. The yellow reeds of the newer huts gleamed against the sky, and the swinging draperies of the women who moved to and fro between them were gaily red, blue, and orange. The sturdy women of the Ma'dan, dark-eyed and warmly brown in colouring, are often handsome, even beautiful, though they age early. In contrast with the men's, their dress is ample and copious, high to the neck and trailing on the ground. The old crones who squatted at the doors of the huts were dressed in somber, dingy black, with heavy swathed turbans of black stuff on their heads. Under the prows of a row of moored mashhufs, a group of village children played in comfortable nakedness. . . .

We approached the largest ishan, where a group of women were busy at the water's edge with their black cooking pots. These were the Haji's prospective customers, and he hailed them with the traditional call of his profession.

"Come, O women, come! . . . cucumbers and onions, weight for weight with rice. O comely ones! Henna and perfumes. Dates, sweet dates—exchange rice for dates, twice their weight in rice. Mirrors for brides—needles, thread, combs. Come, O women! Pretty ones, come!"

Trade did not seem very brisk. A few women came to the boat with shallow baskets of rice on their heads, and squatted on the bank to bargain. One man had a badger's skin to barter, an old woman a sack of feathers; but the day's trading was soon done. Haji Rikkan continued to call his wares round the other islands, but there was no answering hail. In a few minutes Bahalul turned the boat's head, and the high reeds soon hid the village from our sight.

"By Hasan and Husain, in these days there is no money in all Iraq," muttered Haji Rikkan. "I am become like the bathman's donkey, which does but carry fuel to the fire, and ashes from the fire."

"Or like the camel," put in Jahalul, his impassive and sternly-cut face lighting up as it always did when he was moved to infrequent speech, "which carries dates, but eats thorn."

"Eh wah, eh wah," the Haji assented. "My labors bring me no profit. . . . Ah, well, Allah is bountiful."—FULANAIN, in "The Marsh Arab Haji Rikkan."

## Spiritual Armor

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the Apostle Paul wrote his epistle to the Ephesians he was living in Rome, the military center of the world. Although he was allowed to live in his own hired house, he was under the constant guard of a soldier and was thus a prisoner awaiting trial by Cæsar, to whom he had appealed. He was therefore familiar with the equipment of a soldier and with military procedure; hence his use of military terms to designate spiritual armament.

All Bible students are familiar with the metaphors, "the shield of faith," "the helmet of salvation," "the breastplate of righteousness," "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," which Paul uses in his appeal to the church at Ephesus, admonishing Christians to prepare against the onslaughts of evil, and urging them to put on "the whole armour of God." The apostle, of course, refers solely to the preparation of thought, or spiritual equipment, which had so truly protected him. Indeed, he deemed the understanding of God's word a sufficient guaranty of safety. How sublime was the faith of these early soldiers of the Christian religion in their absolute reliance upon spiritual power; and how ably they proved this help as all-sufficient in times of danger! Had the Christian church maintained this warfare against evil by a similar trust in divine aid, the records of subsequent human experience would have been far different.

In our own day it is well for all who have named the name of Christ to give earnest heed to the instructions of this early exponent of spiritual truth, and learn anew the meaning of the warfare he so ably waged. One who desires to do so may find in the teachings of Christian Science the truth which will illumine his way. On page 462 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "The anatomy of Christian Science teaches when and how to probe the self-inflicted wounds of selfishness, malice, envy, and hate. It teaches the control of mad ambition. It unfolds the hallowed influences of unselfishness, philanthropy, spiritual love. It urges the government of the body both in health and in sickness." Selfishness, envy, mad ambition! What greater foes to peace and progress can be found than this triad of errors, which must be overcome by purifying one's own thinking?

One who has thus gained unselfed purpose does not stand in fear of another's self-assertion. One who has controlled the false sense of ambition by submission to God's will is no longer alarmed at the aggressiveness of others; for he knows that God's will is being done on earth as in heaven, and he is daily praying to make his own acts consistent with the government of divine law. Selfishness can have no successful battle with selfishness, nor greed with pride of power. These destructive qualities of thought must be mastered with divine qualities, entertained in one's own thinking. Each one must equip himself with right spiritual armament if he would be victor over errors of belief. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 104) Mrs. Eddy says concerning this point: "I will love, if another hates. I will gain a balance on the side of good, my true being. This alone gives me the forces of God wherewith to overcome all error."

There is no method of material armament that will fortify against disease, no sword of steel that will slay the foe of pain. Yet this spiritual armament of which Paul writes will do these things. The Word of God, understood in its spiritual meaning, through Christian Science, is healing disease, while it frees from sin, stills hate, and overcomes the sense of enmity. Let one who is meeting the enemy of sorrow turn to the inspired pages of the Bible, illumined by Christian Science, and he will find a true sense of peace. As spiritual good fills his thought, "sorrow and sighing shall flee away." The hopeless sick gain the consciousness of health as they put on the shield of faith in God, divine Mind; those imprisoned by sin or false appetites find their fetters broken asunder by holy desire and pure thinking.

All who are earnestly fortifying themselves with this spiritual equipment, through the study of the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, find naught to alarm in the threatenings of evil. These are but the stirrings of the illusion which seems to oppose the coming of Him whose right it is to reign.

## *Nightfall*

Heaven and earth are speaking about
something,
one to the other, in the winsome eve-
ning.
A star in the roseate ether,
a lamp in the hovering gloom.

Those below hold converse with the
heaven-born,
when, O earth, thou art again in
darkness;
when it seems that the hour has
ceased moving,
and is waiting for what is to come.

Planets three along the azure vault-
ing,
windows three along the darkening
river;
seven houses within the hushed vil-
lage,
seven Pleiades not far above.

Houses black, but white the Seven
Sisters!
Houses scattered: Sirius, Arcturus!
There's a star, or a luminous
cluster
for each man, or for each human
group.

Dwellings those each one of which a
world is;
shining forth from each its own fire
burning;
and in them a joyous confusion
not heard a few paces away.

And between the worlds, like a grey
veiling,
strays the smoke that rises from each
hearth-stone.
O'er the quivering calm of the
heavens
floats the veil of the fair Milky
Way.

—GIOVANNI PASCOLI. From "Poems." Translated by ARLETTA M. ABBOTT.


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### Miss Greenspan Defeats Miss Alice C. Francis in Metropolitan Singles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first big surprise result of the metropolitan tennis season made its appearance Wednesday in the fourth round of the women's metropolitan singles championship, when Miss Clara Greenspan, a former public parks player, of Hunter College, reached the semifinal round by a victory over Miss Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J. Miss Francis was ranked tenth on the national ranking last year, while Miss Greenspan was not listed at all, and her entry in the national championship was refused as not sufficiently advanced. In the local ranking their positions were fourth and thirteenth.

In Wednesday's match, Miss Greenspan was slow in hitting her stride, but even at that, was able to hold Miss Francis, a former national girls indoor champion, to an even battle for most of the first set, though Miss Francis finally won it, 6—4, after two long deuce games. Miss Francis also held the upper hand until she was leading at 3—1 in the second.

But at that point, Miss Greenspan, who plays left handed, and had been relying chiefly on a backhand stroke that clung closely to the side lines, keeping Miss Francis from her usual net tactics, suddenly shifted to a forearm drive and volley that was even more effective, and with an occasional shift to the backhand, ran five games in a row for the set, 6—3. Then, after the rest, after Miss Francis won her two service games to lead at 2—1, the parks player, who had won the eastern clay court title at Montclair last week, started to force her shots with powerful driving right at Miss Francis, and the latter weakened under the bombardment, and again dropped five games in a row for the third set, and the match, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

**Another Surprise**

Another surprise result came later in the day, when little Miss Norma Taubele, another left-hander, who is still in the junior ranks, defeated Mrs. William H. Pritchard, one of the seeded players, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. She will next meet the defending champion, Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, for entry into the semifinals.

Another semifinal bracket in the singles was filled by Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., who had a hard struggle to win from Miss Charlotte L. Miller of the home club, whose style is somewhat similar to that of the Longwood junior star, but who lacks the experience of the Bay State player. The score of this match was 6—2, 4—6, 6—0, and the struggle was even closer than the score indicates, as several of Miss Morrill's games came only after deuce had been called many times. Miss Miller had previously defeated Mrs. S. J. Dicketts of the home club, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, the home club chairman, is the other semifinalist, having defeated another junior player, Miss Carlyn Roberts, in the final match of the day, 6—4, 6—4. Mrs. Stenz defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane of Montclair, 6—2, 6—2.

**Doubles Play**

Three semifinal brackets were also filled in the doubles. Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, making the first appearance, went through two rounds, one by default, and the second by a victory over Miss Norma Taubele and her mother, which required three hard-fought sets before the junior was subdued by the veterans, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4. Mrs. Stenz and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris also advanced two rounds, defeating in turn, Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mrs. Pritchard, 6—0, 6—0, and Miss Greenspan and Miss Pauline Golding, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Morrill and Mrs. Fred M. Letson had reached that round on the first day. The summary:

METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Charlotte L. Miller, New York, defeated Mrs. S. J. Dicketts, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. B. F. Stenz, New York, defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane, Montclair, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Miss C. L. Miller, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. B. F. Stenz and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. P. B. Hawk won from Miss Elsa Taubele and Mrs. M. S. Keller by default.

Second Round

Mrs. B. F. Stenz and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Clara Greenspan and Miss Pauline Golding, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. P. B. Hawk defeated Miss Normia Taubele and Mrs. Edward Taubele, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

## WIND CAUSE OF LOW SCORING AT TECUMSEH

TECUMSEH, Ont. (AP)—A high wind caused unusually low scores in the international trap shooting tournament Wednesday. Walter G. Warren made the high score, breaking 198 out of 200 targets and won the Class A title. C. Bogart of Sandusky, O., broke 197 to take second place.

In Class B, Nelson Long of Hamilton, and K. E. Mitchell of Dunkirk, O., tied for first place with 192 breaks. J. S. Losee of Hebron, Ill., captured the Class C title with a score of 194. Honors in Class D went to Reginald James, 20-year old Chicagoan, with 190.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 31 | 22 | .585 |
| Montreal | 26 | 20 | .565 |
| Rochester | 28 | 23 | .549 |
| Buffalo | 25 | 25 | .500 |
| Reading | 23 | 25 | .479 |
| Newark | 26 | 30 | .464 |
| Baltimore | 25 | 30 | .455 |
| Jersey City | 22 | 31 | .415 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Rochester 4, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 5, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 7, Newark 3.
Buffalo 10, Reading 0.
Baltimore 16, Toronto 4.

**HARMON BREAKS RECORD**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOUGLASTON, N. Y.—Thomas Harmon, professional at the Garfield Golf Club, established a new record for that club's course while taking part in the annual tournament of the National Democratic Club. He was playing in a foursome with William Klein, George J. B. Voigt and Irving Stringer. His card was 69, one stroke better than Klein.

**RANGERS WIN 7 TO 1**

TORONTO, Ont.—Defeating a picked Toronto eleven by a score of 7 to 0 here late Wednesday afternoon, the Glasgow Rangers, although tied by Fall River and Detroit, remained undefeated in their tour of the United States and Canada. Twelve thousand saw the battle, in which the Canadian amateurs were outclassed.

## ALL POUGHKEEPSIE CREWS NOW ON RIVER

### Cornell Eights Arrive—Close Race Indicated by Trials

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—The entire flotilla which will take part in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River here next Tuesday was assembled Wednesday with the arrival of three Cornell University crews from Lake Cayuga.

Twenty regular eights and several substitute shells dotted the river Wednesday evening for the late day workout. Coach Alvin M. Ulbrickson sent his three University of Washington crews up the river with the tide for a time trial over the course. Each eight rowed its respective distance, then started the long pull for the Huskies' rowing camp seven miles up the river, a three-mile row after the time trial was concluded.

Pennsylvania's varsity and junior varsity eights also went over the course in the late afternoon workout. Cornell, the last to arrive, is now the only crew which has not raced the four miles against the watch on the local course. The Ithacans come to the Hudson with the advantage of their training on Lake Cayuga and probably will be ready for a time trial within a few days.

While the official silence concerning the times made in the trials is still unbroken, there is no lack of unofficial rumors concerning the times made by the various crews in their tests on the Hudson Wednesday. Those given the widest circulation are that Columbia University covered the course in 19m. 52s.; United States Naval Academy in 20m. 42s.; University of California in 20m. 12s. and University of Syracuse in 21m.

## FAVORITES REACH TENNIS SEMIFINALS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Some of the finest exhibitions so far in the Pennsylvania and eastern states women's tennis tournament in the Merion Cricket Club were given Wednesday, with seeded players advancing to the semifinals.

Two of the favorites, Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., and Miss M. B. Thayer, Philadelphia, had close calls in their quarter-final matches. The other survivors, Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, and Miss Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, won without being greatly extended.

Mrs. Chapin experienced an unexpected surprise from Miss Virginia Hillear, junior girl champion of the Philadelphia district, who took the second set after a hard battle. The Springfield player, however, eventually won, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

The match between Miss Thayer and Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Philadelphia, was the closest of the day, the former finally scoring a victory 10—8, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Townsend defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, 6—1, 6—2, and Miss Cottman eliminated Mrs. Charles H. Boehm, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—3.

## LEWIS STILL LEADS PENTATHLON TEST

MODERN PENTATHLON STANDING

| | Pts. |
|---|---|
| Lieut. H. Lewis, R. O. T. C. | 9 |
| Lieut. P. M. C. Haines, U. S. A. | 10 |
| Lieut. R. W. Mayo, U. S. A. | 16 |
| Lieut. C. J. Mansfield, U. S. A. | 20 |
| Lieut. C. P. Barrett, U. S. A. | 20 |
| Lieut. George H. Bare, U. S. A. | 20 |
| Maj. H. M. Rayner, U. S. A. | 22½ |
| Lieut. A. S. Newman, U. S. A. | 23 |
| Lieut. W. J. Glasgow, U. S. A. | 24 |
| Lieut. Robert Travis, U. S. A. | 25 |
| Lieut. G. E. McReynolds, U. S. A. | 25 |
| Lieut. W. F. Biddle, U. S. A. | 28½ |
| Capt. C. R. Johnson, U. S. A. | 31½ |

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—By finishing fifth in the fencing test of the Olympic modern pentathlon tryout at Governors Island, Harry M. Lewis, former Rutgers University star swimmer, still leads the standing in that test with only 9 points charged up against him Lieut. P. C. Haines of the regular army is second with 10 points. Haines finished first in the fencing, which permitted his picking up 4 points on the leader. Considering the fact that Lewis had taken up fencing only four months ago, his showing was remarkable.

## YALE FRESHMEN IN A FAST TIME TRIAL

GALES FERRY, Conn. (AP)—E. O. Leader gave his Yale varsity and junior varsity crews a comparatively light workout Wednesday, but George C. Murphy took advantage of the favorable conditions to send his freshman crew over the middle two-mile course in the second time trial since the crew arrived here. With a stiff cross wind, weather fair and the tide against them, the 1931 oarsmen covered the course in 10m. 17s.

The varsity and junior varsity crews were not pushed hard in anticipation of their second time trial tonight. Both crews rowed two miles upstream in the morning and practiced racing starts. Leader gave each crew his individual attention. In the afternoon they rowed down to the submarine base, where the varsity waited while the juniors paddled a short distance past the base. On the return the two crews stayed together, both rowing a moderate stroke which they increased as they neared their quarters.

**DÉCLARES GAME NO CONTEST**

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President William Cunningham of the American Soccer League announced today that Tuesday's semifinal league championship game between Boston and Bethlehem at Brooklyn, which Bethlehem won, 4 to 0, had been declared no contest. This decision was reached when it became known that the Bethlehem lineup contained Goalkeeper Smith, a registered member of the Brooklyn Football Club, who was borrowed for the occasion to replace Edwards. Cunningham ruled that, although Bethlehem used Smith with the passive permission of the Boston management, the transaction was incompatible with the rules of the league. The decision automatically moves Boston into the finals against the New Bedford Club and the single final game for the league championship will be played at New Bedford on Saturday, June 16.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 40 | 22 | .645 |
| Memphis | 35 | 25 | .583 |
| New Orleans | 33 | 26 | .559 |
| Mobile | 33 | 29 | .532 |
| Nashville | 28 | 33 | .459 |
| Chattanooga | 26 | 36 | .419 |
| Atlanta | 24 | 35 | .407 |
| Little Rock | 23 | 36 | .390 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Memphis 8, Atlanta 4.
Birmingham 10, Little Rock 2.
Mobile 8, Nashville 5.
New Orleans 7, Chattanooga 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 43 | 29 | .597 |
| Hollywood | 41 | 32 | .562 |
| Sacramento | 40 | 33 | .548 |
| Los Angeles | 38 | 34 | .528 |
| Missions | 35 | 37 | .486 |
| Oakland | 34 | 39 | .466 |
| Portland | 30 | 42 | .417 |
| Seattle | 28 | 43 | .394 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Los Angeles 4, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 4; Portland 3.
Missions 1, Oakland 0.

## *Expected to Win Points in Olympic Track and Field Events*



FOUR OF THE LEADING SPRINTERS OF GERMANY — Underwood
Left to Right—Helmet Koernig, Hans Houben, Lammers and Dr. Wichmann.

## *First Race Won by a Princeton Crew*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHPORT, Conn.—Two races are to be held off this port today to determine the winner of the mid-intercollegiate sailing regatta, which is being contested by Princeton University, Harvard University and Yale University. Princeton leads the series by capturing the first race which was held on Wednesday. Yale University was second and Harvard third.

The college sailors are using the new eight-meter boats of the Pequot Yacht Club members and the prize at stake is a cup donated by G. O. May, an officer of the Pequot Club, and must be won three times to become the property of any club.

In the first race, Princeton's crew was boated in John Schlott's Sonny, Yale in G. W. Gair's Gairlee 2d., and Harvard in W. F. Gutterson's Bangatore. The course was a triangle 10.3 miles around. A light breeze blew at the start. Near the finish it shifted. A smooth sea prevailed, but the atmosphere was hazy.

The first leg was a 3.3-mile reach from the starting line to the Westport channel buoy. Princeton rounded this mark about six minutes ahead of the Crimson with Yale third. The Blue crew picked up, however, on the next leg, a four-mile beat to a stake boat, passing Harvard and rounding the boat about 1m. 40s. behind the Tiger crew with Harvard 1½ minutes back. The last leg was a run home with spinnakers set and the blue crew continued to gain but did not foot fast enough to overhaul the Tiger Corinthians.

The times of the finishers were: Princeton 5h. 39m. 21s.; Yale, 5h. 40m. 11s.; and Harvard 5h. 42m. 34s.

One of the interesting features of the crews was the inclusion of a lad from Oslo, Norway, in Harvard's crew. He is Aage B. Kloumann, class of 1930.

The personnel of the three boats is as follows:

Princeton—Arthur Knapp Jr. '28, Bayside, N. Y., captain; Charles L. Hewitt '28 of New York, N. Y.; Robert L. Garland '29, Douglaston, N. Y.; Henry T. Bodman '28 of Detroit, Mich., and Rufus G. Smith '29 of Bayside, N. Y.

Yale—John King '29, captain; Briggs S. Cunningham '31, Cincinnati, O.; Duncan Sterling Jr. '28, New York, N. Y.; Oliver May '31, Southport, Conn.

Harvard—John W. Valentine '29, Chicago, Ill., captain; William T. King '30, Milton; Francis L. Spaulding '29, Brookline, Mass.; Walter F. Wyeth Jr. '29, Waban, Mass.; Aage B. Kloumann '30 of Oslo, Norway.

## DOUBLE-HEADER LIST TOTALS TWENTY-SEVEN

NEW YORK (AP)—Dates for playing off postponed games, announced by John A. Heydler, National League president, gave the senior major circuit a total of 27 double-headers in addition to those regularly scheduled. Heydler took advantage of open dates to dispose of four other postponements. Dates for the double bills follow:

June 10—Philadelphia at Brooklyn; 20—New York at Boston; 21—New York at Boston; St. Louis at Chicago; 23—Brooklyn at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; 25—New York at Philadelphia; 29—Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Boston at New York.

July 1—Pittsburgh at St. Louis; 2—Philadelphia at Boston; 3—Philadelphia at Boston; 7—Brooklyn at Chicago; 8—Boston at St. Louis; 14—Philadelphia at Chicago; 21—Brooklyn at Pittsburgh; 22—Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; 28—St. Louis at Philadelphia; 29—Chicago at New York; 31—Chicago at New York.

Aug. 7—Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; 8—Cincinnati at Boston; 18—Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; 23—New York at Pittsburgh.

Sept. 8—New York at Brooklyn; 10—New York at Boston; 15—St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Single games to make up for postponements will be played as follows: June 19—St. Louis at Cincinnati; July 3—Cincinnati at Pittsburgh; Aug. 10—St. Louis at Pittsburgh; Sept. 14—Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

## HARVARD VARSITY HAS LIGHT WORKOUT

RED TOP, Conn. (AP)—After their time trials of Tuesday the Harvard varsity and junior varsity crews let down in their heavy course of training Wednesday, taking only a light workout. They paddled at half-mile jaunts against the tide and currents and called it a day after being out on the water for several hours.

The freshman and combination crews arrived Wednesday afternoon from Cambridge, where the members were having their examinations over the last 10 days. Both eights are expected to get right down to hard training, and Coach H. H. Haines of the freshman boat will have his underlings out later in the day.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 34 | 25 | .576 |
| Toledo | 32 | 24 | .571 |
| St. Paul | 32 | 26 | .552 |
| Kansas City | 32 | 26 | .552 |
| Milwaukee | 32 | 27 | .542 |
| Minneapolis | 31 | 27 | .534 |
| Louisville | 21 | 36 | .368 |
| Columbus | 18 | 41 | .305 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Minneapolis 4, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 1, Indianapolis 0.
Toledo 10, St. Paul 3.

**BATES ELECTS COLE**

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—James G. Cole '29 of East Arlington, Vt., has been elected baseball captain of Bates College. Cole has played shortstop for two seasons.

## YANKEES AND ATHLETICS WIN

### Relative Standing of "Big Two" Unchanged—Browns Also Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 41 | 10 | .804 |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 18 | .633 |
| St. Louis | 28 | 26 | .519 |
| Cleveland | 25 | 28 | .472 |
| Washington | 20 | 28 | .417 |
| Detroit | 22 | 32 | .407 |
| Boston | 18 | 28 | .391 |
| Chicago | 19 | 33 | .365 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 9, Boston 8 (10 innings).
New York 8, Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 12, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 8, Washington 7.

The Chicago White Sox failed to take advantage of the fine opportunity afforded them of being the only club in the league to win a series against the New York Yankees by losing the fourth and final game to the league leaders, on Wednesdays, 8 to 6, thereby giving the Yankees an even division of the four contests. The Athletics maintained their distance behind the leaders of nine games by defeating Detroit, 12 to 5, their third straight victory, while St. Louis maintained its margin over the Cleveland Indians of 2½ games by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 9 to 8, while the Indians were downing Washington, 8 to 7.

With the home run bats of the duo, Ruth and Gehrig, silent, two triples by Lazerri featured the victory of the Yankees. He accounted for three of the Yankees' runs. Chicago was not backward about hitting either, Lyons and Clancy making three hits apiece to lead at bat. The Yankees gained a four-run lead in the first inning and were not headed once.

Heavy hitting also featured the victory of the Athletics over Detroit. The Athletics collected 14 hits and helped by seven bases on balls practically ran away with the game. Miller led the winners at bat with two doubles and a single. The longest hit of the game was a triple by pitcher Haskell Billings of Detroit.

Washington made 14 hits to Cleveland's eight but was unable to defeat the Indians. Reeves hit a home run and three singles and Barnes hit a double and triple, but even these Senators' hits failed to sway the verdict toward Washington. Cleveland won the game in the seventh inning when it bunched most of its hits to score five times. The victory broke a Cleveland losing run of seven straight games.

After gaining an 8 to 2 lead in the first four innings, the St. Louis Browns had to work to hold back the Boston Red Sox and took 10 innings to win. Each club had three home runs to its credit, Brannon hitting two. It was a hitting game, resulting in four pitchers being used by the winners and five by the losers. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 2 |
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 2 |

Batteries—Hoyt and Grabowski; Lyons and McCurdy. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 39m.

AT DETROIT

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 2 |
| Detroit | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 2 |

Batteries—Quinn and Cochrane; Billings, Smith, Sorrell and Shea. Losing pitcher—Billings. Umpires—Geisel, Campbell and Owens. Time—2h. 7m.

AT CLEVELAND

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | x | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 0 |

Batteries—Shaute and L. Sewell; Lisenbee, Marberry, Brown and Kenna. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Van Grafiln, Nallin and Dinneen. Time—1h. 46m.

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 1 |

Batteries—Ogden, Streleski, Wiltse, Coffman and Schang; Bradley, Settlemore, Morris, Russell, Simmons and Berry. Winning pitcher—Coffman. Losing pitcher—Settlemire. Umpires—Barry, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 12m.

**WESLEYAN TRACK CAPTAIN**

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Ralph H. Shaw '30 of Elyria, O., this year's star sprinter, has been elected captain for next season. Shaw is a member of the Commons Club and has starred in the 100, 220 and broad jump.


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## *Melvin Partridge Surprises Again*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Melvin H. Partridge, of Dartmouth College, continued his surprise sweep through the seeded stars in the Metropolitan clay court tennis championship, at the New York Tennis Club, Wednesday. He entered the semifinal round by a straight-set victory over Edgar F. Dawson of the home club, after a slow start, 6—4, 6—1. His sharply angled shots were accurately pitched close to the side lines, and though Dawson managed to hold his own with his service at the start, the New Rochelle player, now enrolled with the New York Athletic Club, finally solved it and ran out the match with ease.

The remaining semifinal bracket was filled by the victory of the United States indoor champion, William Aydelotte, of the Seventh Regiment Club, over Edward W. Feibleman, former Harvard star, by a score of 7—5, 7—5. Feibleman ran up a lead of each set, but as Aydelotte exerted his full skill, faltered in his accuracy, and allowed the indoor player to overtake and pass him for the sets.

The doubles were started, but only a few matches completed, with most of the first round and several of the second going by default. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLAY COURT MEN'S SINGLES—Fifth Round

Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle, defeated Edgar F. Dawson, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

William Aydelotte, New York, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 7—5, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

Gregory Mangin and Elmer C. Griffin defeated Frank Bowden and Edward Hymes Jr., 6—3, 10—8.

Second Round

J. Gilbert Hall and Sidney Adelstein defeated M. B. Lewis and Edwin Bixer, 6—0, 6—1.

## MERCUR DEFEATED IN STRAIGHT SETS

HAVERFORD, Pa.—The straight set defeat of Frederic Mercur, fourth seeded player, and the fine playing of Tamio Abe, Japanese Davis Cup star, were the features of the Pennsylvania state and middle states lawn tennis tourney at the Merion Cricket Club here Wednesday.

Edward Edwards, local player, defeated Mercur, 6—3, 6—2, while Abe had Carl Fischer, former intercollegiate champion, twice within a point of defeat, but the seeded player won out, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Frank X. Shields defeated K. D. Appel in straight sets, but B. F. Gorchakoff and J. A. Wright Jr., had to rally to win their way to the quarter-finals in three-set matches.

**McCARTHY WINS MEDAL ROUND**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Maurice McCarthy of Old Flatbush won the qualifying medal in the Metropolitan amateur golf championship at the Fenimore Country Club here Wednesday, scoring 155 for the 36-hole test. McCarthy, a sophomore at Georgetown University, showed up well in the morning round, going out in 40 and back in 37 for a total of 77. His afternoon round of 78 was good enough to lead Lauren Upson of Englewood by one stroke for the medal. E. H. Driggs Jr. of Cherry Valley, the defending title holder, led the field in the morning round with 75, but slipped back in the afternoon to 82 for a total of 157, finishing in a tie with George Dawson of Westchester-Biltmore and R. Miller Jones of Richmond County for third place.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Yale 5, W. & M. 0.
Bates 5, Colby 0.
Holy Cross 9, Brown 2.
Norwich 6, St. Michael's 2.
Princeton 2, Temple 1.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Yale 11, Greenwich 5.


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## CARDINALS AND REDS KEEP ON

### Cincinnati Maintains Its Small Margin of One Full Game

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 36 | 22 | .621 |
| St. Louis | 33 | 21 | .611 |
| New York | 28 | 21 | .571 |
| Chicago | 30 | 25 | .545 |
| Brooklyn | 28 | 24 | .537 |
| Pittsburgh | 24 | 28 | .462 |
| Boston | 18 | 31 | .367 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 36 | .234 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 11, Boston 8.
Cincinnati 5, New York 3.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Cincinnati made it three out of four against the New York Giants by winning the fourth game of their series, Wednesday, 5 to 3 in 10 innings, thereby maintaining its lead of one full game over the second place St. Louis Cardinals who also won. These two victories widened the distance between the first two and the second two first division teams.

The advance of the St. Louis Cardinals has been spectacular. Their victory, Wednesday, was their fourth straight and their third straight over the Boston Braves. Again it was attained on heavy hitting, due in a great measure to the close-in stands of the Boston Braves. The Cardinals are mostly right handed hitters and the newly constructed left field stands at Braves Field are greatly to their liking. Incidentally, it was their eleventh victory in their last 14 games, a record that bests that of Cincinnati which has won only eight of its last 14.

Home runs at Braves Field on Wednesday were made by Hornsby, Bottomley, Frisch, Douthit, and two by Hafey. That brings the total of home runs made in the three Boston-St. Louis games to 13 or an average of more than four per game. Although a left-handed hitter Bottomley has aimed at the left-field stands with great success, hitting three home runs into them. It was the seventh time that Hornsby has hit a home run in the last 10 games. The final score was 11 to 8, the Braves rallying in the eighth inning to score seven runs. Sisler hit three singles and Hornsby raised his batting average to .418 when he made two hits in three credited times at bat. Both clubs made 12 hits.

Cincinnati held its advantage in the league by winning over the Giants. Picinich hit a home-run. Rixey won his seventh game. The Reds won the game in the tenth with two out. Zitzmann made first on an infield roller, stole second, advanced on a poor throw by O'Farrell and scored on Dressen's double. Picinich, who had previously hit a home run, was given a base on balls, and Ford singled, his third hit of the game, scoring Dressen.

Vance was in top form against the Chicago Cubs and struck out 10 men to score a victory for Brooklyn, 7 to 2. The redeeming feature of the game from a Chicago viewpoint was the home run of Cuyler's. Herman, star hitter for Brooklyn, knocked out two home runs and a single and Tyson hit a single and two doubles, giving him a record of six hits in his last eight times at bat.

Although Grimes held the Phillies to six hits, his opponents managed to squeeze over three runs in the ninth and then two singles and a double, plus a sacrifice and a base on balls, netted the Phillies enough runs to overcome a two-run margin. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 4 |

Batteries—May, Mays, Kolp, Rixey and Picinich; Falkner, Parnes, Henry and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Rixey. Losing pitcher—Henry. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and Magee. Time—2h. 33m.

AT BOSTON

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 0 |

Batteries—Rhem, Haid and Wilson; Brandt, Edwards, Wertz and Taylor. Winning pitcher—Rhem. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—2h. 10m.

At PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 |

Batteries—Benge, Sweetland and Davis; Grimes and Hargreaves. Winning pitcher—Sweetland. Umpires—Quigley, Stark and Pfirman. Time 1h. 52m.

AT BROOKLYN

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | x | | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Malone, Weinert and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Rigler, Hart and Jorda. Time—1h. 50m.

## PICK-UPS

CINCINNATI weathered the four-game series with the New York Giants successfully. The St. Louis Cardinals had expected to gain substantially on the Reds during the leader's New York series, but instead they gained only one game. Cincinnati will now play at Philadelphia, and with the Cardinals scheduled for a series against Brooklyn beginning on Friday, the Reds should maintain and possibly better their margin.

On June 17 the Cardinals and Reds open a series of two games which will furnish one or the other the opportunity of gaining ground. Both are going along in fine fashion.

The Reds are going along without the services of their star pitcher, Fred Lucas. It is about time that he came back for a regular turn and fans are looking forward to his appearance again for he is certain to help keep the Reds in the lead, provided they are still there when he pitches again.

The only Boston player who has profited to any great extent by the new outfield stands at Braves Field is Rogers Hornsby. He moved into the home run leadership Wednesday, by knocking out his thirteenth. If Hafey, Frisch, Douthit, Roettger, or any two or three of the heavy-hitting right-handers in the league could play at Braves Field more often, there would certainly be some new home run records made in the National League.

Two consecutive defeats appears to be the limit for the Yankees this season. Only twice have they been defeated two straight, once by Philadelphia and this week by Chicago. Chicago started off the four-game series with two victories and had a glorious chance offered it to be the only team in the league to capture a series against the Yankees. The Yankees won the next two.

The New York Yankees have won 26 games and lost five since May 10. There is no stopping them. Apparently they will establish the new record fans expect them to—that of winning more games than any other team in a season.

Benton was the only New York pitcher to stop the Reds in the series just closed. He is surely going to have a great year. To date he has not been relieved once in 12 games.

R. A. Douthit '28 of the University of California baseball team, brother to the star outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, will join the Cardinals for a tryout at once. Roland is an infielder, playing third base for his college team, and if he is as good as his brother with the bat, and they say he is, then the Cardinals may use him this year.

Charles A. Bender is not to assist John P. McInnis, who is now managing a New England League club, but the former White Sox star will pilot the Richmond (Va.) team. Bender is also coach at the United States Naval Academy.

Unable to wait until the new stands at Braves Field can be moved back, President E. E. Fuchs of the Boston Braves has announced that a canvas screen will be erected in front of the stands 30 feet high. This will stop some of the balls while the workmen are laboring.

The Yankees have regained their percentage of .800 in the American League won and lost averages. They are barely over the mark with .804. This is an unheard-of average in major league competition to finish with and fans are wondering if the Yankees can complete the season with as high a mark.

**AMHERST ELECTS RICHARDSON**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—J. R. Richardson '29 has been elected captain of the Amherst College lawn tennis team for next year. Letters have also been awarded to the following players: Capt. W. H. Sears '28, Capt.-Elect J. R. Richardson '29, G. B. Bird '29, J. H. Baker '30, R. S. Bowditch '30, A. S. Freshman '29, F. M. Hadley '28, A. B. Wright '28.


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# Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## John Powell in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

YEARS have elapsed since John Powell visited Europe with the New York Symphony Orchestra. He was then a fine player, with something behind his playing that would not allow him to be forgotten. He has now returned to England and gave a welcome recital in Queen's Hall on May 12. In technical ability John Powell is better than ever, his art more mature. Here is an individual thinker who takes nothing for granted. In a striking performance of the Concerto Grosso in D minor by Vivaldi, arranged for piano, Powell showed his old power of building great climaxes.

Conversely, Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, was treated with a quiet inwardness that took away the leonine quality of the first movement and imparted an ethical cast to the Arietta. The Vivaldi Concerto was "put across" the footlights with superb aplomb, while in the Beethoven Powell drew his hearers (as it were) across the footlights to the sonata. His reading of Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor was more ambiguous because he took the rhythms too comfortably and sentimentalized the rubatos. But his Chopin playing had poetic authority—notably the Nocture in C sharp minor.

At this time of day the first performance in London of a piece by Liszt is as rare as a roc's egg. Powell had such a trophy for his program: a Slumber Song thrown by Liszt into the waste paper basket, rescued by Lachmund, and recently published by Schirmer's. Liszt was probably right, the music is slight. But the felicity of the pianoforte writing justifies its preservation.

**Eunice Norton**

Powell is at the meridian of his career. A young American pianist, who is still at the threshold of hers, but whose work promises well, gave the first of two recitals in Wigmore Hall on May 16. Eunice Norton makes music in a demure, sparkling and femininely dexterous way. For Bach her playing is firm and fluent, for Mozart pearly and vivacious. The Paganini-Brahms Variations (Books 1 and 2) are a big proposition for any pianist. Miss Norton squared up to them like a fairy confronting a giant and, as usually happens in the fairy tales, contrived to give a good account of herself. Though the huge chord passages were not always perfectly clear, the general accuracy of her aim was admirable and her brilliance biting. At present the broad intellectual implications of such music are beyond her, however.

George Chavchavadze, also a young pianist, gave a recital in Wigmore Hall a few days earlier. In him the Russian aptitude for the piano shows unmistakably, and he overcomes all technical difficulties with ease. His headlong impetuosity is rather attractive, but the range of his interpretive ideas requires widening.

A sonata scarcely Russian in content yet only to be interpreted on a Russian basis was that by Medtner, Op. 21, for violin and piano, played by Antonio Brosa and Edna Iles at their recital in Wigmore Hall. Cultivation and careful preparation they brought to it, but also some apathy. Their "Ditirambo" was as tame as a tortoise.

**Quartet Concerts Few**

Quartet concerts have been few. However, the International String Quartet, with André Mangeot and Boris Pecker leading alternately, appeared at Æolian Hall, dividing the program between Mozart's Quartet in F major and Franck's great work in D major. In spite of some ragged playing in the introduction to the Finale and imperfect co-ordination of tone color once or twice, the performance of the Franck Quartet was on a high plane.

Song recitals of the week included one of the Schubert songs, by Augustus Milner (a clever artist who usually surprises by being better or worse than his previous form, and who on this occasion was better), and one by Mme. Rovena Herlinger, who came from abroad with considerable advance réclame, and sang a fastidiously chosen program at Wigmore Hall. Schubert, Wolf, Alban Berg, Schönberg, Mahler, Dvořák—all the songs rendered with alert intelligence and the assurance of the singer who knows herself and her work. But the vocal timbre was unpleasant on high notes and the intonation dubious.

Muriel Marshall, who sang at Grotrian Hall on the same day, is a young English mezzo-soprano about whom few people knew anything beforehand. Since her recital they know that she has good qualities of voice and a good method (her intonation is perfect), and that her musical individuality lifts her out of the ruck of débutantes. M. M. S.

## On Record

CHORAL music sung by the Roman Polyphonic Choirs is now available through the Brunswick Company. There are items by Palestrina, Donati, da Venosa, Vittoria, Marenthius. There is a secular work by Casimiri. Indeed, the series of six records includes music of contrasting character and varied appeal.

The Credo of Palestrina's "Pope Marcellus" Mass fills two sides of a disk. The music is full-bodied and impelling, and is sung with feeling and plasticity of tone. The gentler, more contemplative sections come with rare effectiveness after the force of the first part, and they progress to the sustained, plangent heights integral to Palestrina's style. The source of this writer's mastery lies, of course, in the complete detachment which he conveys in the smoothly moving chains of consonant chords forming the basis of his music. To analyze his method of producing music which is peaceful, calm, inspiring, and above all entirely apart from everyday affairs is easier than to imitate that method. No writer has succeeded in doing so.

A firm sweep of tone initiates an "Alleluia: Tulerunt," also by Palestrina. The contrapuntal interweavings work deftly from delicacy to a striking climactic pitch. Another side of the composer's abilities emerges from a "Laudate Dominum," wherein the floating lightness of the voices matches the aspiration and elevation of the music. At need in this music, there is also vigor and outspreading strength. A decisive, clear-cut reading is given to this laud. In Palestrina's "Exaltabo Te," which unrolls from the obverse of the "Laudate," one may hear the silky suaveness which lends to his music an ethereal effortlessness. It is sung with poise and finesse. His "Improperium" brings more deeply moving music, ethereal, pacific, incredibly flexible and smooth.

Donati's "Chi la Gallardia" is a brisk, pungent, flicking bit, sung with a clear, neat impact. The modal touches at the cadences mark its period of composition, but do not make it any the less secular. Da Venosa's "Io Tacero" is calmer and more antique in manner, thoroughly modal and very characteristic with its interweaving choral strands and complex musical texture. Marenthius's "Innocentes" gives the chorus an opportunity to display the gradations of tone volume which form the chief colorful element of their style of singing. In Vittoria's "Ave Maria" lies a magnificent strength under a surface pathos and restraint. Tenderness and reverence show in every turn of the flexible melodic context.

In Casimiri's "Il Mare" (The Sea), a swinging, surging rhythm paints the waves and currents. Although it is clearly depictive, and in a measure dramatic, this music does not compare in caliber with others of the disks. C. S.



One of the Rooms of the Italian Pavilion at the Venice Exhibition. Furniture Designed by Luisa Lovarini; Bronzes by Tofanari.

## Architecture at the Venice Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence

PERHAPS the most striking innovation at this year's Venice Exhibition is the transformation of the inside of the Italian Pavilion. Six architects were called to change the barn-like rooms into places of beauty, giving them a chance to be represented by works and not merely by lifeless designs and drawings.

The Rotunda, the first room after the entrance hall, is the work of G. Ponti, who has also designed the charming looking-glasses with lights, and the sofas and chairs that decorate this room. Marcello Piancentini, the noted Roman architect, is responsible for the large hall where, with the help of steps at the end of the room, leading to a higher level, he has been able to make this hall suitable for a theater. The wide spaces between the walls are partly filled by models for the theater—let into the wall—giving twelve scenographers the opportunity of showing their designs on a larger scale than is usually given to models of this kind. Both this room and Ponti's show how well Italian architects understand the necessity of space, curves and planes for arriving at pure architectural volumes.

A passage with windows of stained glass by G. Vagnetti and Giulio Rosso, whose frescos on the walls of the Quirinetta, in Rome, are so much liked, leads onto a terrace, a place of rest, designed by Brenno del Giudice. Here a large wall decoration, in mosaic, by Guido Cadorin, gives movement and color to an otherwise simple room where the only other decoration is a curved-in wall of gold mosaic used as background for beautiful, Venetian glass bottles.

Gustavo Pulitzer of Trieste has been successful with his silver-walled room, and Dulio Torres has turned a small, high room into a place of beauty and dignity by his treatment of the doors.

Pietro Chiesa (junior) is better known for his exquisite stained glass, but in Room 33 he has also shown himself an architect of merit. The arrangement of the windows for showing his own stained glass, and the newest Murano glass of Paolo Venini (heavy and granulated) is admirable. It is in this room that one sees with what harmony Italian artists and decorators work together. Ponti with his designs for pewter; Martiuzzi for glass; Funi and Buzzi with stained-glass windows and Antonio Maraini with a beautiful bronze figure, are all represented.

For the rest, the pictures and sculpture are shown in large carefully lighted halls, and so well that not one artist has grumbled; the rooms where the architects have been able to display their powers are those in which pictures could not advantageously be hung, or where smaller works of art are placed—woodcuts, small bronzes and so on.

## Art in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Perhaps the most significant art offering of these last weeks has been the exhibition of the Alumni Association of the School Art League. This newly organized body of young artists, many of whom have been associated with each other through four years of high school, possesses enthusiasm that could so easily metamorphose itself into the comradeship of an art guild movement.

The School Art League is an amateur art organization composed of boys and girls in the higher schools who, in out-of-school hours, pursue their interest in various forms of art work. The so-called Alumni Association of this body is verging upon the professional. Here are young men and women now engaged in serious art study. Some of them are already money-makers in such fields as advertising and window decoration.

The Sketch Club expects to hold an exhibition of the work of members through the summer months, while a similar display will occupy the galleries at the Art Alliance.

At the dealers' galleries the most interesting item is the presence in the Griscom Gallery of "The Chorus," a satiric painting by Hogarth, based obviously on the etching created by that master as frontispiece for the published edition of "Judith, An Oratorio" by William Higgins, about 1733.

## Los Angeles Music Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

ADOLF TANDLER'S Little Symphony closed its fourth season June 2, in the Biltmore ballroom. As usual, the program carried out the purpose for which this band was organized. Seldom heard works of old masters, unusual contemporary compositions and first local hearings of American works were offered.

What charm there was in that clear, strongly simple Mozart Overture, "The Obligation to the First Commandment." One could hear it again and again with complete pleasure when played with the artistry of these musicians.

Then came the other extreme in Henry Cowell's newest opus, a Symphonietta in three movements. It is thoughtful of Mr. Tandler to let us know what some of these young revolutionists are up to, and it was a feat on the part of the players to keep the form clear—a quite regular form, too, but built on the most commonplace theme which entirely dulled whatever excitement there might have been in following the simultaneous chromatic treatment of it in the first movement. Cowell is sincere. Those who know him do not doubt it, but his ideas do not seem powerful enough to carry his meaning through a jargon of dissonance. The second and third movements were no more lucid than the first, and still sounded, for all their eccentricity, commonplace.

From then on, throughout the morning, everything was lovely. There was a group of three short pieces—"Walking Tune," by Grainger, for flute oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon; the "Lullaby of Els," by Schreker, and a Round Dance by Reger. In two songs for baritone, "Ecce Deus," by Clifton, and "Tantum Ergo," by César Franck, Glenn A. Le Vitt sang with a finely schooled voice of pleasant quality.

Stravinsky's Suite pour Petit Orchestre (No. 1), clever as could be, with marked and lilting rhythms, and thoroughly enjoyable, was the closing item.

Plans for the Hollywood Bowl season are nearly complete and the outlook is promising. Albert Coates will open the season July 10. Mr. Coates will conduct eight programs. Pedro San Juan of Havana is scheduled for one concert on July 24. Bernardino Molinari of Rome conducts July 26, 27 and 28. Alfredo Casella will take the rôles of composer, conductor and pianist July 31, Aug. 2, 3 and 4. Percy Grainger will appear not only as conductor, pianist, and composer, but as a bridegroom, for he is planning to marry Miss Viola Ström on the Bowl stage, Aug. 9. The audience at that time will hear the première of Grainger's latest opus, "A Nordic Princess." This is planned to be the wedding march for the approach of the bride. Mr. Grainger will conduct and then step from the podium to be married. Pietro Cimini of Los Angeles will wield the baton Aug. 10, Henry Verbruggen, Aug. 14, 16, 17 and 18, and Eugene Goossens for the last eight programs.

Several novelty attractions are planned, which will include the Pavley-Oukainsky Company. The soloists are promising, especially Schumann-Heink, who is expected July 27. This is her good-by to the Bowl. Mina Hager has been engaged to sing the Carpenter "Watercolors" Suite. Aaron Copland will play his Jazz Concerto for Orchestra and Piano, in July, and George Greenwood, Marshall Sumner, Ralph Dobbs, Willard MacGregor, Alexander Kosloff and Homer Simmons have been engaged to play Grainger's "The Warriors" for six pianos and orchestra.

## Farewell to Two Famous Names

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

FIFTY years and 25; they seem to have figured out the term that the New York Symphony Society and the Flonzaley Quartet should exist and said, "Enough!" But what a pity! Two institutions that have gloriously advanced the cause of art in America are compelled to yield to the arbitrament of arithmetic. Community history and family history are thus blocked into periods, like pattern work.

Orchestral music and chamber music have been, we may fairly say, popularized in New York through the ministrations of the Symphony Society and the Flonzaley Quartet; the one result brought about since 1878, and the other since 1903. The Damrosches, Leopold and Walter, father and son, and the de Coppets, Edward J. and André, likewise father and son, become epochs, perfectly begun and perfectly finished, their labors assuming measure as precise as the bars on a musical score.

Something remains, no dispute, of the New York Symphony name. Now that the merger with the Philharmonic has been consummated, we have a new orchestra called the Philharmonic Symphony. But that hardly saves the organization of the Damrosches from disappearance. The concert arrangements of the Philharmonic are considerably extended, but policies evidently continue Philharmonic; and to put the fact plainly, what Leopold Damrosch pioneered to such high achievement Walter permits to end with the round 50 years.

Apparently nothing whatever is to outlast the Flonzaley 25 years. The name was found, at the time of the litigation that arose in 1924, not to be an appropriate article of sale; and inasmuch as mergers are rather foreign from the string-quartet idea, the Flonzaley organization must pass when Messrs. Betti, Podion, Moldavan and d'Archambeau conclude their artistic partnership.

Both the New York Symphony Orchestra and the Flonzaley Quartet seem to have been affected with a certain pride of reputation. They were in their prime the first few years after the war and they were unrivaled, the orchestra for tone and morale and the quartet for execution and style.

Of late, the Symphony Society has been somewhat surpassed by other bodies of instrumentalists. Organizations visiting New York, like the Boston Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra, have won a superior acclaim, while the Philharmonic Society has changed from a merely proficient assemblage of players to perhaps the most highly disciplined and without dispute the most rightly sonorous of any that gives performances here.

The New York Symphony has had distinguished conductors to plan its programs and to direct its interpretations; and yet it has undoubtedly fallen back. While it has retained the support of a good number of subscribers, it has lost in a measure that critical concert following which wants constantly brilliant effect, which tolerates no lapse from perfection and which endures no slow process of rehabilitation. Missing the applause of the fickle fringe, it has taken refuge behind the Philharmonic. Once in command of popularity, it now obeys popularity's whims.

If the New York Symphony in this way has shown itself oversensitive to a little neglect, the Flonzaley Quartet has displayed an almost too hasty uneasiness at the prospect of rivalry. Having taken chamber music all over the American concert circuit and made things ready for other string quartets, it now retires before those quartets can displace it in public regard. But the Flonzaley name might for all that continue. It might prosper as highly in use as in record. W. P. T.

## Masefield Drama in Canterbury Cathedral

CANTERBURY, Eng. — When the Dean of Canterbury invited Mr. John Masefield to write a poetical nativity play, for public production in the nave of his cathedral church, the Dean's object was a devotional one, "the courteous hearer" being wisely reminded, in a program note, that, just as the cathedral was built, so also this play was presented, as an act of worship.

Mr. Masefield was provided with distinguished collaborators, the incidental music being written by Mr. Gustav Holst, the dresses of the medieval period designed by Mr. Charles Ricketts, R. A. The austere auditorium nave with, for stage, the flight of stone steps leading up to the rood-screen, of carved stone, inclosing the choir, is the fifteenth-century work of Prior Chittenden. The players, who remain incognito, have presumably been chosen from among the clergy and the amateur actors of Canterbury.

Mr. Masefield's play opened, before an audience which filled the vast nave, with a colloquy between Amima Christi and four angels—the Power, the Light, the Mercy, and the Sword—who endeavor to dissuade the first-named from assuming the nature of Man. Then follow familiar episodes, including the coming of the Three Kings, and the Shepherds, and, toward the close, an impressive appearance, through the choir door, of Mary with her child, borne on a litter, and accompanied by attendants of the Angel Host.

The Mystery was presented with due reverence and dignity. The effect was strikingly impressive, never dramatic in any conventional sense, but always pictorial, a richly colored pageant, in a setting magnificent, and further warmed by lofty rhetoric, music, and song.

Between this mystery play, and those which we may suppose to have been presented, upon the same spot, some 400 years ago, there was this fundamental difference that, excepting the scene with the Shepherds who were quite human personages, with a correspondingly simple human charm, the medieval quality of naïveté was absent. Mr. Masefield's characters being personified abstractions, whose appeal is intellectual, didactic, and, therefore, sophisticated. The speaking of the lines attained a moderately high standard—Gaspar especially proving himself as mellifluous in voice as he was splendid in appearance, while the Angels, Light and Mercy, were also equal to the occasion, as well as the two Shepherds, Earth and Sandy, in their lighter comedic vein. Mr. Holst's incidental music made no effort toward illustrative mysticism; but gave for the most part, quite simple melodies.

## Variety and Harry Lauder

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ENGLISH variety, or vaudeville, theaters sometimes complain that they are ignored by the critics; but this fact, if it be one, is perhaps due quite as much to the merits as to the demerits of the average variety program. The "turns," or "acts" as they are professionally called, presented in vaudeville attain normally a standard of remarkable efficiency.

A variety performer must know his business, or no variety audience will tolerate him for a moment. They take it for granted that he knows his job and watch him, not so much to see how he does it, as to see whether it is worth doing. Be he mimic, comic or serio-comic, ventriloquist, acrobat or jazz band player, he must do his work efficiently; and in a troupe or band of the two last-named each individual must be an expert.

In single turns, it is noticeable that the artist is invariably a first-rate elocutionist and expressionist, and one might add economist; giving full value as well as unmistakable clarity to every word and gesture. These things are taken for granted by both audience and actors in variety. One sees slipshod work in the theater more often than in the music hall, and the present program at the Victoria Palace, London, is a case in point. Sir Harry Lauder is the shining planet, but the lesser luminaries all twinkle merrily and contribute their share to a bright evening.

There are acrobats who provide the audience with the usual thrills, and with rapturous applause for some of their easier feats; the more difficult being done with such apparent ease that they pass unnoticed except by the experts. There is a jazz band whose job is to amuse others and themselves by being ridiculous and good natured, all of which they accomplish thoroughly. Howard Rogers is a monologist who makes the most of a modest equipment, and Helena Millais is the same. She understands her audience thoroughly.

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To these accomplishments Sir Harry adds a unique touch which puts him at once in a class by himself. Much has been written and said about him, but he is as well worth writing and reading about as seeing and hearing. Even his audiences are superior, more prosperous and cultured than the usual type of variety patrons; and there was much truth in his own remark spoken off the stage, "I am glad to see you all here, and doing well . . . Ye must be doing well, or ye would nae be here: . . no more would I!"

Here is one of the secrets of Sir Harry's success. He is at once on terms with his audience. He thinks the best, and gets the best out of them and they reciprocate. He makes his first entrance dancing, singing and smiling; obviously in an infectiously good humor. He is gifted with a sweet baritone voice, twinkling feet and a quaint little figure which make his dancing and singing a pure delight, and he supplements his natural gifts by that inherent capacity for taking pains, which his fellow countryman has truly said constitutes genius.

But if merriment is the first note he strikes, it is by no means the last or the deepest. He touches the hearts of the majority; like Charles Dickens he goes for the majority, the great middle classes. He does not attempt to portray the aristocracy of blood, breeding or intellect. In "Off the Chain" McBain is a kindly, good-natured but somewhat henpecked little husband, withal fond of the wife to whom he has been married for many years. But he sometimes feels the chain which she is not above jerking on occasion. His wife meets with a slight mishap which will confine her to a hospital for a while. He comes on the stage like a boy home for the holidays, beaming with quiet and perhaps natural joy, partly because his wife is safe and being well and comfortably looked after—but by somebody else! He welcomes the change and tells us about it with a manner and expression which are alike inimitable.

Another cameo is his performance as a broken-down tramp piper. The skirl of the pipes is heard off, and the old piper comes on playing his pipes well. Then the pipes squeal and groan as the old piper puts them under his arm and proceeds to tell of his bosom friend Mackay. Mackay is a bad egg, but, like that of the curate, good in parts. And Sir Harry tells us with profound expression that his wife does not like Mackay because he indulges too freely in truth telling, as well as other things. But which annoys the "gude wife" the more—Mackay's faults or his virtues—is left to our conjecture, and the knowing manner in which the artist puts the proposition is perfect.

◇ ◇ ◇

Then Sir Harry shows his versatility by singing a ballad, a little love ditty entitled, "Blown O'er the Heather," a performance which might constitute an object lesson to any singer. Sir Harry has a charming, well-modulated voice with a perfectly natural delivery, and does in truth sing like a bird. He is not just a man singing a love song. He is a man in love and singing about it. And so the audience find themselves singing too, and in love with sentiment, song and singer. Then Sir Harry stops singing and smiles on their enjoyment, again revealing the secret of his success. He is enjoying himself, his audience are enjoying themselves and him also; a fact he never doubts from the time he steps on the stage to the time he leaves it and all the time—very nearly an hour—that he is on it.

There are those who complain that Sir Harry Lauder is always the same, and the people sometimes say that he had deteriorated. Neither is really true. A flock of sheep are not all the same to the shepherd and few who enjoy bird singing can differentiate their songs. Sir Harry has not deteriorated, but we have all grown more used to him, and many are unable to appreciate the finer adjustments of his art. Also, prosperity has filled out his form and face a little and the old wistful, waif-like aspect, which was once so winsome, has gone. But the beautiful voice, the twinkling feet, the quaint little figure, supplemented by the immense care of the painstaking artist remain to give the best to and get the best out of his audience. C. F. A.

## In London Theaters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Lyceum, soon, the dramatic version of Edgar Wallace's novel, "The Flying Squad," will be presented with Peggy O'Neil in the lead.

A seven-weeks musical season is to start shortly at the Court Theater, London. Among the pieces to be given are Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutti"; a triple bill consisting of "The Shepherds of the Delectabe Mountains," by Vaughan Williams, "The Puppet Show of Master Pedro," by De Falla, and "The Faithful Sentinel," by Schubert. During the last week of June will be given Cimarosa's "The Secret Marriage" which has not been heard in London for 50 years.

On Aug. 6 Jack Hulbert will produce in England a new musical comedy entitled, "The Tavern Maid," the book by Arthur Wimperis and Laurie Wylie and the music by Edouard Kunneke.

Harry Welchman is presenting a new musical play, "The White Camelia," in the English provinces in August.


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# LARGE BLOCKS OF SECURITIES CHANGE HANDS

## Further Short Covering Lends Strength to Market —Specialties Up

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The rally in stock prices which set in yesterday morning encountered strong resistance late today after prices had been marked up 1 to 10 points in the morning trading.

Selling came from two sources; the renewed short selling of bear traders, and profit-taking on the part of traders who bought stocks during Tuesday's drastic reaction.

Many of the early gains were cut down and in some cases wiped out. Trading, which started off at a brisk pace, slowed down as the session progressed.

Call money held steady at 6 per cent, although that rate was again shaded in the "outside market." Easier credit conditions are looked for after the mid-month tax, dividend and interest payments are out of the way. Preliminary estimates of the decrease in Federal Reserve brokers' loans to be announced after the close of the market range from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Early buying orders were distributed over a broad list with the oil, copper, gas, chain store, food and farm implement issues making the best showing. Predictions of an early increase in Mid-Continent crude prices and the announcement that the Fisher Brothers had acquired a large block of Texas Corporation common stock stimulated the accumulation of the oil shares. Coppers responded to the reduced volume of surplus stocks of the red metal and the maintenance of relatively firm commodity prices.

Rossia Insurance scored an extreme gain of 10¼ points, Adams Express 10, American Railways Express 8, Curtiss Aeroplane 7½, Atlantic Refining 7¾ and Radio, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, Wright Aeronautical and Collins & Aikman, 5 to 6 points.

Gimbel Bros. responded to reports of expanding earnings by climbing more than 3 points to a new record high at 59. Western Union, International Telephone and General Electric were conspicuously heavy.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables quoted around $4.88⅛.

The bond market was quiet today, with prices showing improvement. United States government obligations, however, were soft.

Most industrials made small gains, while Anaconda and Andes Copper 7s advanced more than a point each. Pierce Arrow 8s also gained a point on buying encouraged by announcement of negotiations looking to a merger with Studebaker. A few utilities were weak, notably Tennessee Electric Power 6s, which slumped 2½ points.

Rails attracted most buying, but price changes were only fractionally upward.

The foreign list was firm, Cordoba 7s scoring a gain of more than 2 points.

Weakness in the United States government list affected chiefly the Treasury issues.

## DIVIDENDS

Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of $3.50 on the preferred and priority stocks and $1.75 a share on the common A stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Stern Brothers Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the Class A stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 20.

American Typefounders Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, both payable July 14 to stock of record July 5.

International Match Company declared dividends of 80 cents each on the common and participating preferred, both payable July 16 to stock of record June 25.

Pacific Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 16 to stock of record June 30.

Paragon Refining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the new no-par preferred, payable July 1.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable July 2 to stock of record June 14.

El Paso Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred A dividend of $1.75 a share, payable July 16 to stock of record July 2.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 20, to stock of record June 30.

Cuba Co. declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

Lake Erie & Eastern, controlled jointly by Pitsburgh & Lake Erie and Mahoning Coal Railroad Co., declared a dividend of $2, payable July 2 to stock of record June 25. Last previous dividend, $2, was paid Jan. 3, this year.

Dennison Manufacturing Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 a share on debenture stock and $1.75 a share on preferred stock, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

New England Fuel Oil Company of Massachusetts declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 20.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable July 2 to stock of record June 25. Last previous dividend, $2, was paid Jan. 3, this year.

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## INT' RAILWAYS OF CEN. AMERICA

International Railways of Central America May net after taxes was $273,516, compared with $227,402 in May, 1927. First five months' net was $1,679,658, compared with $1,377,342.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 3 p. m. (Not Closing)

| Sales | High | Low | Last June 14 | Last June 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1600 Abitibi | 64 | 60½ | 61½ | 61 |
| 100 Ab & Straus | 95 | 95 | 95 | 93¼ |
| 100 Abitibi pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 200 Adams Ex | 312 | 310 | 312 | 300 |
| 1200 Adv-Ru | 41½ | 40 | 40 | 37 |
| 1900 Adv-Ru pf | 53⅜ | 52 | 52 | 51⅝ |
| 1500 Ahumada | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1700 Air Reduc | 64⅜ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ |
| 100 Ajax Rub | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 1000 Alaska Jun | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 Alb PWP | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | 26 |
| 4400 Allied Ch | 173⅜ | 170¼ | 171⅝ | 172¼ |
| 400 Allis-Chal | 119 | 118¼ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 600 Amerada | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 700 Am Ag Ch | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | 18¼ |
| 500 Am Ag C pf | 65 | 63¾ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 1400 Am Bk Nte | 115 | 112 | 113 | 108 |
| 2800 Am Bosch | 35⅝ | 33½ | 34½ | 32⅝ |
| 11900 Am Br Bov | 18 | 16½ | 18 | 16⅛ |
| 7500 Am Can | 86⅝ | 84 | 86½ | 84⅞ |
| 1100 Am Car&F | 101 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| 2100 AmChain pf | 103⅝ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| 200 Am Chicle | 77¾ | 76½ | 77⅝ | 76 |
| 100 Am Ch rts | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 500 Am En Tl | 59½ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 59 |
| 200 Am Ex | 189 | 185 | 189 | 182 |
| 3100 Am&FPw | 35 | 33 | 35 | 33 |
| 100 *Am&FP pf | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 108 |
| 300 Am Hide pf | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 43½ |
| 900 Am Ice | 37½ | 37 | 37 | 36½ |
| 7300 Am Int Crp | 103 | 98 | 100¼ | 98⅜ |
| 200 Am La Fr | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 4700 Am Linseed | 111 | 105 | 111 | 102⅜ |
| 400 Am Lins pf | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| 800 Am Loco | 102½ | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | 100 |
| 100 Am Met pf | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | |
| 300 Am Metals | 46⅜ | 46⅛ | 46⅜ | 46 |
| 3400 Am Pw&Lt | 79⅜ | 77½ | 78⅝ | 78¼ |
| 100 Am P&L pf | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 104⅜ |
| 100 Am Radiat | 135 | 135 | 135 | 133 |
| 100 Am Ry Ex | 128 | 128 | 128 | |
| 2200 Am Republic | 57⅞ | 56 | 57 | 55½ |
| 600 Am S Razor | 63½ | 62 | 62 | 61½ |
| 900 Am Seating | 37½ | 36 | 37½ | 35½ |
| 100 Am Ship | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4⅞ |
| 1500 Am Smelt | 193½ | 190½ | 191½ | 192 |
| 1500 Am Stl Fndy | 55 | 54¼ | 54¼ | 53 |
| Am S Fndpf | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112½ |
| 300 Am Sugar | 72⅜ | 71⅜ | 71⅜ | 71¾ |
| 1900 Am T&T | 181¾ | 179½ | 179½ | 181¼ |
| 2700 Am T&T rts | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 1400 Am WWrks | 59½ | 57½ | 57½ | 56½ |
| 300 Am Wool | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | 20 |
| 100 Am Wool pf | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49½ |
| 400 Am Writ ct | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 2400 Am Zinc | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 400 Am Zinc pf | 85⅞ | 85¾ | 85⅞ | 85 |
| 7800 Anaconda | 67⅝ | 66¼ | 67⅛ | 65⅝ |
| 2200 Arch Dan | 81¼ | 79 | 81 | 78½ |
| 900 Armour D pf | 94 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 7400 Arm Ill A | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | 17⅜ |
| 9600 Arm Ill B | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 400 Arm Ill pf | 86 | 86 | 86 | 84½ |
| 100 Arnold Cons | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 100 Art Metals | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28⅛ |
| 400 Asso DG | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41½ | 44 |
| 70 Asso Oil | 45⅛ | 45 | 45 | 50 |
| 12 Atchison | 190⅝ | 188½ | 188½ | 190½ |
| 100 Atlantic pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | 106¼ |
| 600 Atl Coast L | 180 | 180 | 180 | 175 |
| 300 Atl G&WI | 52½ | 51 | 51 | 51⅝ |
| 200 Atl G&WI pf | 52 | 52 | 52 | 51⅜ |
| 1000 Auto Sales | 11 | 8½ | 8½ | 9⅜ |
| 14100 *Atl Refin | 128⅞ | 117½ | 126⅞ | 114⅝ |
| 40 Atlas Pw pf | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 109 |
| 200 Atlas Tack | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| 100 Austin N | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 100 Austin N pf | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 200 Auto Strop A | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 400 Baldwin | 260 | 255 | 255 | 260 |
| 50 Bk of Com | 670 | 650 | 650 | 648 |
| 2700 Balt & Ohio | 109 | 107⅛ | 108 | 108½ |
| 100 Balt & O pf | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80 |
| 60 Bk of Man | 810 | 800 | 800 | 820 |
| 200 Bangor & A | 65 | 65 | 67 | 65 |
| 1000 Barnsdall A | 21⅞ | 21 | 21½ | 20⅝ |
| 100 Bel NY pp | 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 |
| 3600 Beacon Oil | 16½ | 15¾ | 16½ | 15 |
| 300 Beechnut | 73 | 73 | 73 | 71½ |
| 900 Belden H | 17 | 17½ | 17½ | 16⅝ |
| 2300 Best & Co | 67½ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 66⅜ |
| 100 Barker ⅞ Co | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 9000 Beth Steel | 56⅞ | 55 | 56⅛ | 56⅜ |
| 100 Barker pf | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | |
| 400 Borden | 162 | 161 | 161 | 161¼ |
| 200 Bloom'dale | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 35 |
| 500 Boston & M | 71⅜ | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 69 |
| 1000 Booth Fish | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1200 Brockway | 49 | 47⅜ | 47⅝ | 48½ |
| 32700 Briggs | 36½ | 34¼ | 35⅝ | 34¼ |
| 500 Brit Stl 2pf | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8 |
| 4800 Bucyrus | 39⅜ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| 1200 Br Edison | 241¾ | 240 | 240 | 241½ |
| 2200 Br Man Tr | 62½ | 61⅝ | 62½ | 61⅜ |
| 800 Br Man pf | 91 | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| 400 Br Pn Gas | 144 | 144 | 144 | 142 |
| 3800 Bucyrus pf | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 45⅛ |
| 400 Brown Shoe | 46 | 45⅜ | 46 | 45½ |
| 6800 Bruns Balke | 43⅜ | 42⅛ | 43 | 42 |
| 6300 Bruns Term | 36¼ | 33⅜ | 34⅞ | 35 |
| 10 Buff Roch pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 500 Burns Br A | 120 | 119¼ | 120 | |
| 600 Burns Br B | 38⅜ | 37 | 38 | 39¼ |
| 300 Burrough | 156 | 156 | 156 | 153¾ |
| 40 Push Big pf | 119 | 118½ | 119 | 118½ |
| 500 Bush T deb | 112 | 111⅝ | 111¾ | 112½ |
| 7100 Butte Cop | 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 7 | 7 |
| 200 Butt & Sup | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12 |
| 1800 Butterick | 51⅜ | 50 | 50 | 48 |
| 4400 Byers Co | 102 | 99 | 101 | 99⅞ |
| 900 Cal Ptck | 73¼ | 72 | 72¼ | 71½ |
| 1700 Callahan | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 2500 Cal & Ariz | 98⅝ | 96¼ | 97 | 95¾ |
| 4800 Cal & Hecla | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | 22⅜ |
| 2300 Canada Dry | 77½ | 75⅞ | 77 | 75½ |
| 5200 Can Pac | 204¾ | 202¼ | 202¾ | 203 |
| 30 Caro C&O | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94½ |
| 6000 Case Thresh | 308 | 299 | 306 | 294⅜ |
| 8400 Cen Alloy | 34⅞ | 32½ | 32⅝ | 33 |
| 300 Cen of NJ | 320 | 320 | 320 | |
| 80 Cent Rib pf | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82 |
| 2200 Cerro de P | 71¾ | 70¾ | 71 | 70⅜ |
| 2300 Cert-Teed | 48½ | 47 | 48¼ | 46¼ |
| 100 Certo Corp | 88⅞ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | |
| 1500 Chand-Clev | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8 |
| 800 Chand-Cl pf | 17⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| 4000 Ches & Ohio | 184½ | 182½ | 184½ | 180⅞ |
| 1600 Ches Corp | 69½ | 66 | 68¾ | 67¾ |
| 1500 Chi&Alton | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9⅝ |
| 1500 Chi&Alt pf | 14⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 100 Chi&E Ill | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 3300 Chi Gt West | 11¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 11 |
| 2900 Chi Gt W pf | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 7700 ChiM&SP | 33½ | 32¼ | 33½ | 32 |
| 3300 ChiM&SP pf | 44 | 43 | 43¾ | 43⅝ |
| 1100 Chi&NW | 82¾ | 81½ | 81½ | 81⅜ |
| 100 Chi Pneu | 122 | 122 | 122 | 120½ |
| 1300 Chi RI | 114 | 112 | 112 | 114 |
| 1000 Chi RI 6% | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 100 Chi Yel Cab | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31½ |
| 700 Childs | 44⅜ | 44½ | 44⅜ | 44⅝ |
| 4300 Chile Cop | 43 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 42 |
| 59100 Chrysler | 74⅜ | 71⅜ | 73⅜ | 73¼ |
| 100 Chrysler pf | 115⅜ | 115⅜ | 115⅜ | 115⅞ |
| 20 Cin Inv | 150 | 150 | 150 | |
| 4300 City Str B | 9..6¼ | 94½ | 86 | 84¼ |
| 20 C CC&SL pf | 116 | 110 | 110 | |
| 700 Cluett Pbdy | 81 | 80½ | 80½ | 79½ |
| 2000 Coca Cola | 160 | 157½ | 157½ | 157 |
| 700 Collins & A | 74 | 66 | 70½ | 65⅜ |
| 100 Collins&A pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 2300 Colo F&I | 67¼ | 65½ | 67¼ | 64½ |
| 10 Colo oS 1pf | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 700 Col Carbon | 83 | 82¼ | 82¾ | 81 |
| 4900 Col Gas | 106⅝ | 104½ | 106¼ | 105⅜ |
| 600 Com Cred | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | 30⅝ |
| 50 Com Cr 1 pf | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 89⅝ |
| 150 Com Cred pf | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | |
| 100 Com Inv Tr | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 66 |
| 1700 Com oil | 155 | 153½ | 155¾ | 155⅜ |
| 9900 Conwith Pw | 76½ | 73 | 76¾ | 74 |
| 100 Conde Nast | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 58½ |
| 12300 Congoleum | 24⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 23⅜ |
| 100 Conley T st | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 1900 Container A | 29½ | 28½ | 29 | 28 |
| 17300 Con Gas | 146⅝ | 144 | 145½ | 145¼ |
| 1400 Container B | 15¾ | 14¼ | 15 | 14⅝ |
| 800 Con Gas pf | 81 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78 |
| 2000 Con Textile | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 11100 Cont Bak A | 32 | 31⅛ | 31⅝ | 30⅜ |
| 2000 Cont Bak B | 5 | 4½ | 4⅞ | 4¾ |
| 1000 Cont Bak pf | 81 | 79½ | 79½ | 80 |
| 7400 Cont Can | 99⅜ | 97¾ | 99½ | 97 |
| 5200 Cont Ins | 83 | 80½ | 81 | 80 |
| 7900 Cont Motors | 13 | 12 | 12¼ | 11⅝ |
| 6100 Corn Prd | 71⅞ | 70½ | 71⅛ | 71⅜ |
| 600 Coty | 174⅜ | 170½ | 174⅜ | 169½ |
| 500 Crucible | 83 | 82½ | 82½ | 82⅝ |
| 100 Cuba Cane | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5⅝ |
| 13400 Cuba C pf | 25 | 23¼ | 25 | 23 |
| 1900 Cuba Co | 25¼ | 23⅜ | 24½ | 23⅞ |
| 10 Cuba Ry pf | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | |
| 2800 Cub Am S | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅜ |
| 2400 Cudahy | 65⅜ | 64¼ | 64½ | 64 |
| 22300 Curtiss | 110⅜ | 104 | 105 | 103 |
| 1000 Cutler H | 53⅜ | 52½ | 53⅜ | 52½ |
| 7100 Davison | 45 | 43⅝ | 44⅜ | 42⅝ |
| 100 Debenham's | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 43½ |
| 80 Deere pf | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 700 Del La&W | 135 | 134⅜ | 134⅜ | 134⅜ |
| 3300 Del & Hud | 192 | 189 | 190 | 189 |
| 200 Det Edison | 196 | 196 | 196 | 193⅜ |
| 2100 Devoe&R A | 53 | 51 | 52½ | 49¾ |
| 10 Diamond M | 145⅝ | 145⅝ | 145⅝ | 148⅞ |
| 11400 Dodge A | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | 14 | 13⅜ |
| 7500 Dodge pf | 67⅞ | 67⅝ | 68⅝ | 68¾ |
| 1200 Dome Mines | 85⅞ | 81½ | 85⅜ | 85⅜ |
| 1100 Du So Sh pf | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 2300 Dupont | 378 | 375 | 375 | 376 |
| 100 Dupont deb | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 800 Eastt Kodak | 180 | 178 | 179½ | 175 |
| 5000 Eaton Axle | 37⅝ | 35½ | 36¼ | 35⅝ |
| 1500 Elec Auto Li | 181 | 177 | 178 | 176⅝ |
| 3700 Elec Boat | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 17900 Elec P&L | 37½ | 36⅛ | 37½ | 35⅝ |
| 200 ElecP&L pf | 109¾ | 109¼ | 109½ | |
| 2000 Elec Sto Bat | 75¾ | 75 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 70 Elk Horn pf | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16½ |
| 200 Emer-Br A | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ | 10 |
| 100 Eit Sch ppf | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| 2800 Eng P S | 39⅛ | 38½ | 38⅞ | 37⅜ |
| 30 Equit Trust | 500 | 495 | 495 | 480 |
| 5300 Erie | 54⅞ | 51¼ | 53 | 52¾ |
| 1200 Erie 1 pf | 53¾ | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 400 Erie 2 pf | 52 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 50¼ |
| 1000 Eureka Vac | 67 | 65½ | 67 | 64½ |
| 1200 aFirb Morse | 39½ | 39 | 39 | 36½ |
| 700 Fairb M pf | 110 | 109 | 109 | 110 |
| 1200 Fed L & T | 54 | 54 | 54 | 52¼ |
| 1600 Fed Motor T | 22½ | 20 | 20½ | 19⅝ |
| 4100 Fidelity Ins | 82¼ | 80 | 81 | 79½ |
| 2700 First Nat St | 35 | 33⅜ | 34½ | 33½ |
| 1900 Fisk Rubber | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13 |
| 9100 Fleischmann | 69½ | 68¼ | 68¾ | 68½ |
| 200 Foundation | 44½ | 44 | 44 | 42½ |
| 5800 Fox A | 80⅞ | 78½ | 79¼ | 80 |
| 1000 Ft W Grand | 68 | 66 | 68 | |
| 4500 Freeport Tx | 69 | 67½ | 68 | 66⅞ |
| 100 Fuller ppf | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 105 |
| 500 Gabriel A | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17 | 16⅝ |
| 8200 Gardner M | 11⅞ | 10⅝ | 11 | 10⅝ |
| 1500 Gen Am Tk | 70 | 68¼ | 69 | 68 |
| 7300 Gen Asphalt | 74⅜ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 71 |
| 500 Gen Asph pf | 118 | 115 | 116 | 113¼ |
| 1000 Gen Cable | 25 | 24¼ | 25 | 24¼ |
| 1300 Gen Cable A | 67½ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66 |
| 20900 Gen Elec | 153 | 149½ | 152¾ | 151⅞ |
| 600 Gen G&E A | 42⅞ | 41⅜ | 42 | 41 |
| 13326 Gen Motors | 184 | 180¼ | 183⅝ | 181 |
| 100 Gen Mt 7% | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 125⅜ |
| 400 Gen O Ad A | 54 | 53⅝ | 54 | 53½ |
| 500 Gen O Ad ct | 39¾ | 39⅛ | 39¼ | 39 |
| 3300 Gen Ry Sig | 90⅜ | 89½ | 90⅛ | 89 |
| 1000 Gen Refrac | 53 | 50½ | 50½ | 49 |
| 4500 Gillette | 101¼ | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| 33800 Gimbel Br | 57⅝ | 56 | 59⅜ | 56 |
| 4200 Glidden | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22 |
| 12400 Gold Dust | 91⅞ | 87⅞ | 91 | 88½ |
| 5200 Goodrich | 73½ | 70⅝ | 73½ | 70⅝ |
| 5000 Goodyear | 51½ | 50¼ | 51 | 50½ |
| 700 Gotham Hos | 79⅜ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 76⅛ |
| 100 Gotham nv | 79⅜ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 76⅛ |
| 200 Gotham pf | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120 |
| 19600 Granby | 54 | 51½ | 54⅜ | 50½ |
| 36400 Graham-P | 33⅜ | 29⅜ | 31½ | 30 |
| 4500 Grt Nor pf | 100⅜ | 96 | 100 | 98¾ |
| 1000 Grt No pf ct | 97¾ | 96⅜ | 97 | 96 |
| 1900 Grt Nor Ore | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | 19⅜ |
| 1300 Graham ct | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 600 Grt W Sug | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 50 Grt WSu pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | 118 |
| 100 Grand U | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | |
| 16800 Greene-Can | 104⅜ | 100⅛ | 103⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 1600 Grand U pf | 50 | 49 | 49 | |
| 200 Guan Sug | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 200 Gulf Mobile | 49½ | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | 49 |
| 100 Gulf Mo pf | 104 | 104 | 104 | 102½ |
| 200 Gulf Steel | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60⅜ |
| 580 Hack Wt | 25½ | 24½ | 25½ | 23½ |
| 20 Hack Wt pf | 35 | 33⅜ | 35 | 35 |
| 20 *Hck W pfA | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28⅜ |
| 80 Hanna 1pf | 60 | 59½ | 60 | 59¾ |
| 200 Hershey | 58 | 57¼ | 57½ | 57¾ |
| 100 Hershey pf | 76⅜ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76 |
| 300 Hollander | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31⅞ |
| 4800 Houston Oil | 132¼ | 129 | 131¼ | 128½ |
| 3200 Howe So | 56¼ | 54 | 55½ | 54½ |
| 2900 Hud Man | 60⅜ | 56½ | 59 | 56¾ |
| 100 Hud Man pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 15800 Hudson Mot | 85½ | 83 | 85½ | 84⅜ |
| 27400 Hupp Mot | 58½ | 56 | 58 | 56⅞ |
| 900 Ill Central | 133½ | 133⅜ | 133⅜ | 139 |
| 3000 Ind Oil & G | 25⅝ | 24½ | 25½ | 24½ |
| 200 Indian Mot | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 3600 Indian Refin | 17⅞ | 16¼ | 17 | 16⅞ |
| 3900 Indian Re ct | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16 | 16 |
| 1800 Indian R pf | 132½ | 132 | 132½ | 132 |
| 1400 Inland St | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 2700 Inspiration | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ |
| 1000 Interboro R | 38⅜ | 37 | 37¼ | 38⅜ |
| 1800 Intercon Rub | 10⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 10⅝ |
| 1300 Int Agri | 18 | 17¼ | 17½ | 17⅜ |
| 100 Int Agri ppf | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75¼ |
| 200 Int Business | 120 | 119½ | 119½ | 121¼ |
| 900 Int Cement | 67½ | 67 | 67 | 67¼ |
| 49300 Int Comb | 59 | 56⅝ | 59 | 56½ |
| 1500 Int Harv | 265 | 262¾ | 265 | 265 |
| 200 Int Harv pf | 143 | 142¾ | 143¾ | 143 |
| 9600 Int Mtch pf | 105⅞ | 103 | 103 | 103¼ |
| 6100 Int M Mar | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 |
| 8200 Int MMar pf | 37⅝ | 36 | 36⅝ | 36 |
| 26400 *Int Nickel | 93⅜ | 91½ | 93 | 91¾ |
| 14100 Int Paper | 73⅞ | 71 | 73¾ | 71 |
| 700 Int Pap 7% | 105 | 104 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 60 Int Salt | 60½ | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 9400 Int Tel & T | 174⅜ | 171⅝ | 174 | 174⅝ |
| 1900 Johns Man | 115½ | 112½ | 113 | 113 |
| 300 Island Crk | 53 | 52½ | 53 | 53 |
| 600 Jewel Tea | 103 | 99¼ | 103 | 98 |
| 700 Jordan Mot | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | 10¾ |
| 100 Jones T ct | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28⅛ |
| 1900 Kan City So | 47⅞ | 46½ | 47 | 45½ |
| 2300 Kayser | 68½ | 67¼ | 67½ | 67 |
| 13700 Nat Cash R | 61⅜ | 60⅛ | 61¼ | 60 |
| 6000 Nat Dairy | 79⅜ | 77½ | 78⅝ | 77½ |
| 100 Nat Dpt Sto | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25 |
| 300 Nat Dist | 35⅞ | 35 | 35 | 31½ |
| 300 Nat Enam | 28¼ | 27½ | 27½ | 26⅜ |
| 200 Nat Dis pf | 54¼ | 54 | 54¼ | 52 |
| 300 Nat Lead | 121 | 121 | 121 | 120 |
| 300 Nat Lead pf | 146 | 146 | 146 | |
| 1500 Nat Rad | 20¼ | 19 | 19¼ | 19 |
| 67100 Nat Pw&Lt | 35⅞ | 33½ | 35⅞ | 33⅝ |
| 1100 NaRyMx 2pf | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3¼ |
| 300 Nat Ry 6pf | 81½ | 79⅝ | 79⅞ | |
| 200 Nat Supply | 88½ | 88¼ | 88½ | 88 |
| 960 Nat Surety | 319⅝ | 309⅜ | 310 | 291¼ |
| 100 *Nat Tea | 230 | 230 | 230 | 220 |
| 10100 New Cons | 23 | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | 22½ |
| 400 NY Air Br | 42⅞ | 42 | 42 | |
| 12100 NY Central | 176½ | 174½ | 175½ | 173⅞ |
| 1100 NY C&StL | 130½ | 128½ | 129¼ | 128½ |
| 200 NY Dock | 50 | 49½ | 50 | 49½ |
| 30 NY&Harlem | 250⅜ | 250 | 250 | 240 |
| 5900 NY NH&H | 58⅜ | 57⅝ | 57⅜ | 57½ |
| 1400 NY Ont&W | 28⅜ | 27⅛ | 27½ | 27⅞ |
| 1600 NY State Ry | 24 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 21⅞ |
| 20 NY St'm 7% | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113⅝ |
| 10 NY St'm 6% | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 300 Norf South | 37⅜ | 34 | 37⅜ | |
| 1200 Nor & West | 180¼ | 179½ | 179½ | 179¼ |
| 7000 No Am | 70⅞ | 69⅜ | 70½ | 69⅜ |
| 100 No A Ed pf | 101⅞ | 101⅛ | 101¼ | 100⅝ |
| 2700 No Pac | 97 | 96½ | 96⅞ | 97 |
| 400 No Pac cts | 96½ | 95¼ | 95⅝ | 95¾ |
| 100 Norwalk T | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3¾ |
| 10 Norwalk pf | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 800 Ollwell | 23 | 21⅝ | 22⅜ | 22 |
| 50 Ollwell pf | 100 | 97 | 99⅝ | 99⅞ |
| 1900 Omnibus | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 11⅜ |
| 200 Omnibus pf | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 99 |
| 100 Oppenheim | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| 3000 Otis Elev | 43⅜ | 42⅝ | 43⅛ | 42¾ |
| 14000 Otis Steel | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22¼ | 21½ |
| 200 Otis Stl pf | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 20 Outlet pf | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 82 |
| 800 Owens Bot | 83 | 81 | 82 | 80 |
| 1800 Pac Gas | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47⅞ | 47¼ |
| 1400 Pac Oil | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 10 Pac T&T | 147⅞ | 147⅞ | 147⅞ | 145¼ |
| 10 Pac T&T pf | 121 | 121 | 121 | |
| 35200 Packard M | 77⅜ | 75¼ | 76⅛ | 75½ |
| 1200 Pan-Am Pet | 42½ | 42 | 42½ | 42 |
| 11200 Pan-Am B | 44 | 43⅜ | 43⅞ | 43 |
| 500 Pan-Am WB | 20⅞ | 20 | 20 | 19⅜ |
| 2400 Panhandle | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | 14¾ |
| 500 Panhand pf | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 81½ |
| 5800 Paramount | 126 | 123⅞ | 126 | 122½ |
| 2100 Park & Tilf | 75⅞ | 74 | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| 2100 Park Utah | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅜ |
| 3900 Pathe | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5½ |
| 1400 Pathe Ex A | 20⅜ | 19¼ | 20⅛ | 19 |
| 4000 Patino M | 32⅝ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ | 30⅞ |
| 1500 Peerless Mot | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 100 Penick & F | 77⅞ | 77½ | 77⅞ | 78⅜ |
| 1400 Penn Dix C | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24½ |
| 100 Penn Dix pf | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | |
| 1500 Penn RR | 64½ | 64⅜ | 64⅝ | 64½ |
| 200 Peoples Gas | 174 | 174 | 174 | 173⅞ |
| 100 Pere Marq | 133½ | 133¼ | 133¼

# CANADA SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL TRADE

## Wholesale Sales Good–Mining Outlook Better—Steel Buying Well Sustained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont., June 14—The outstanding feature of the business situation in Canada during the last week was the general increase in the movement of many lines of merchandise, which was brought about largely by better weather conditions.

This improvement was chiefly noticeable in the wholesale distribution of dry goods and hardware lines. Retail trade has also begun to share in this movement, and the effect of early tourist trade can already be felt. In the eastern part of the country sales of boots and shoes and clothing have been very satisfactory.

Reports from western Canada are to the effect that wholesale trade is very good particularly in building supply and automobile accessory lines.

### Stocks Show Recovery

The week was also featured by a partial recovery in stock values from the sharp reaction of the previous period. International Nickel was an outstanding feature of the week, soaring swiftly into new high ground. Lyall was another strong attraction, advancing more than 12 points on the week, while other stocks to record gains included Dominion Iron preferred, Mackay, Sherwin-Williams preferred and Winnipeg Electric.

The mining outlook is much improved. A year ago the market for most metals was weak and prices were declining, while at present the demand is stronger, and the operations of producers of silver, copper, lead and zinc are on a more profitable basis.

The Dominion Government reports that exports of all grades of nickel during the month of May amounted to 10,770,600 pounds, valued at $2,174,594, compared with 10,700,900 pounds, with a valuation of $2,017,759 in May, 1927. During the first five months of this year the total exports of all grades of nickel amounted to 39,615,200 pounds, which was an increase of 11,134,000 pounds over the like period last year.

### Crops Look Better

Heavy rainfall in western Canada, especially in the Province of Alberta, where it will be of great benefit to the new crops, caused a general depression in the Winnipeg wheat market last week, and July wheat declined 3¾c on the extreme break.

The tone of the market for cattle last week was stronger, and prices for some grades were 25c per 100 pounds higher than a week ago on account of the smaller supplies. Choice steers sold at $11.50 per 100 pounds, while good quality lots brought $10.50 to $11 per 100 pounds.

The index number of wholesale prices, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 152.9 in May, as compared with 153.2 in April. While prices were higher for 54 commodities and lower for 34, the declines were of greater extent.

The statistics of production of footwear for the month of April show a total output of 1,711,543 pairs of leather boots and shoes, an increase of 144,793 pairs over the like period in 1927. The cumulative production of leather and felt footwear for the four months ended April 30, 1928, was 6,807,141 pairs, an increase over the production of the corresponding period of 1927 of 534,705 pairs, or 8½ per cent.

### Bank Debits and Clearings Up

Bank debits to individual accounts at the clearing house centers were nearly 25 per cent greater in April than in the like month of last year. The total was $3,298,000,000 compared with $2,640,000,000 in April, 1927.

Bank clearings amounted to $1,800,000,000 in April compared with $1,539,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 17 per cent.

Traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for May reached a high total, being in excess of those for any corresponding month since 1912. The total for the month was $17,288,000 compared with $14,685,000 in May, 1927.

All crops are now in the ground in western Canada, except some required for green feed. Earlier wheat is showing well above the ground, ranging from four to six inches in height, and showing a good stand and color, indicating a good reserve of subsoil moisture.

Activity in the iron and steel trade is fully sustained, and an unusually busy season appears to lie ahead for the industry.

Satisfactory sales are the rule with dealers in automobiles, tires and other accessories, and manufacturers of mining and agricultural tools and machinery report a well-maintained demand for their products.

### CARNEGIE STEEL EXPANSION

PITTSBURGH, June 14—President Clyde of Carnegie Steel Company said: "Over $100,000,000 spent by Carnegie Steel Company in the immediate Pittsburgh district in a little over four years covers only such work as has been completed. It does not take into consideration work in progress, for which many more millions have been appropriated. Neither does it consider the mills at Farrell and New Castle, Pa., and Youngstown and Mingo Junction, O., nor like expansion and reconstruction by other United States Steel companies in this district."

### WORLD OIL CONTROL

LONDON, June 14—The Duke of Sutherland, in his presidential address to the Society of British Gas Industries at the Hotel Cecil said that whereas at the outbreak of war the United States had the monopoly of oil production, today Great Britain controlled, either directly or indirectly through the capitalization of foreign companies, the major part of the world's future oil resources.

### OIL PRODUCTION DECREASES

Domestic crude oil production averaged 2,363,800 barrels daily during the week ended June 9, a decrease of 1600 daily from the preceding week, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Production in the corresponding week of 1927 was 2,498,450 daily. Record high was 2,586,100 daily in the week ended July 30 last.

### CUBAN SUGAR CROP

HAVANA, June 14—Report of Secretary of National Sugar Commission of Cuba on grinding campaign shows 27,829,988 bags of sugar ground, less 180,000 bags destroyed by fire at San German mill, or total net grinding of 27,649,988 bags, against 27,588,220 bags authorized by government decree No. 362.

### CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES, June 14—California production of crude oil in the week ended June 9 increased 4500 barrels daily over the preceding week, averaging 646,800 daily. Signal Hill produced 159,000 barrels, up 2500 daily, with six completions.

### CRUDE RUBBER IMPORTS OFF

Importations of crude rubber into the United States in May fell to 32,883 tons from 36,569 in May, 1927, and for five months of 1928 to 186,705 tons from 193,656 in the like period of 1927, the Rubber Association of America reports.

### COPPER STOCKS SMALLER

Stocks of refined copper in North and South America totaled 66,288 short tons at the end of May, compared with 72,893 tons at the end of April, 87,292 tons March 31 and 108,079 tons May 31, 1927.

# NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Am Chain deb 6s '33 | 103 | 103 |
| Am Cotton Oil 5s '31 | 99 | 99 |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Am T & T col 4s '29 | 98⅝ | 98¼ |
| Am T & T sf 5s '60 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 107¼ | 106¾ |
| Am WW&Elec 5s '34 | 98⅝ | 98¼ |
| Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75 | 104¾ | 103⅝ |
| Am Writing Paper 6s '47 | 85 | 85 |
| Anaconda Cop 6s '53 | 104⅜ | 104 |
| Anaconda Cop 7s '38 | 121⅜ | 120½ |
| Andes Cop deb 7s '43 | 131½ | 130 |
| Anglo-Chile 7s '45 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 92½ | 92⅜ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 93 | 92⅜ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 95 | 94½ |
| Atlanta & Birm 4s '63 | 91⅜ | 91¼ |
| Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 94 | 94 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 94¼ | 94½ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 98⅝ | 98¼ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 105 | 105 |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| B&O 5s ct Swn div | 103¼ | 102½ |
| B&O 6s series D | 102 | 101⅞ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 108 | 108 |
| Barnsdall Corp 6s '40 | 101 | 100 |
| Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war | 91 | 90½ |
| Belding H 6s '36 | 98⅞ | 98½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 | 108¾ | 108½ |
| Beth Steel p m 5s '36 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Beth Steel con 5½s '55 | 101 | 100½ |
| Beth Steel con 6s A '48 | 104 | 102⅝ |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 104⅛ | 104 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 98 | 97⅝ |
| Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43 | 72½ | 72⅛ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 98⅞ | 98⅝ |
| Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Cal Pet cv 5s '29 | 98 | 98 |
| Cal Pet 5½s '38 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 100 | 100 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '44 | 98¾ | 98⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 99 | 99 |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 89½ | 88¾ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 99⅝ | 99 |
| Can SS Ltd 6s | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 108⅜ | 108½ |
| Cert Teed 5½s rcts | 94 | 94 |
| Cen Pacific 5½s '29 | 99 | 99 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 92½ | 92¾ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39 | 101 | 101 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts | 98⅝ | 97½ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '30 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 100¼ | 99⅞ |
| Chi B & Q gen 4s '58 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 9o | 95 |
| Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 87¼ | 87 |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 68 | 67⅝ |
| Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89 | 78 | 78 |
| Chi M&StP gen 4s '89 | 88¾ | 88¼ |
| Chi MStP&Pac adj | 75¾ | 74⅜ |
| Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89 | 98 | 98 |
| Chi MStP Pac 5s | 94 | 93½ |
| Chi & Nw gen 4s '87 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Chi & Nw 6½s '36 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 93¾ | 93¼ |
| Chi RI&P 4½s '52 | 94¼ | 93¾ |
| Chi St P M&O con 6s '30 | 101⅜ | 101 |
| Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60 | 99½ | 99 |
| Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60 | 95 | 94½ |
| Chi Un Sta 5s P '63 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Chi Un Sta 5s '44 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Chi & W Indiana 4s '52 | 88 | 87¼ |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 104¼ | 104 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 95 | 94 |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E | 98⅜ | 97 |
| Clev CC&StL 6s C '41 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31 | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 105 | 105 |
| Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 | 100 | 99¼ |
| Col Pow 4½s | 9o | 94½ |
| Commercial Cable 4s 2397 | 87 | 87 |
| Comp Tab Rec 6s '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| Container Corp 6s '46 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42 | 99 | 98½ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 | 91 | 91 |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 96⅞ | 96½ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 102 | 102 |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Cuban-Am Sug cols 8s '31 | 106⅛ | 105⅝ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Den & R G Wn 5s '55 | 90½ | 90 |
| Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40 | 108 | 107⅜ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 93½ | 92⅜ |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 96 | 96 |
| Dul So Sh & At 5s '37 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 101½ | 101⅛ |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Erie 1st con 4s '96 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Erie cv 4s A '53 | 82½ | 82¼ |
| Erie gen 4s '96 | 80 | 79¾ |
| Erie 5s '67 | 93¼ | 94½ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52 | 45 | 45 |
| Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Gen Asphalt 6s '39 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Gen Pet 5s '40 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Gen Refractories 6s '52 | 106½ | 106⅛ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Goodyear 5s '57 | 90 | 89⅝ |
| Gotham S Hos 6s | 102 | 100⅝ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 105⅝ | 105 |
| Great Northern 4½s '61 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 98½ | 98½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 | 103⅞ | 103½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 | 112⅜ | 112 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 90 | 90 |
| Hud & Man adj in 5s '57 | 90½ | 89½ |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 100½ | 100 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 99¼ | 98¾ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Ill Central 3½s '52 | 86 | 85 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Ill Cen 4s '53 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 95½ | 95 |
| Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A | 105 | 105 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 98⅝ | 98⅜ |
| Ind Limestone 6s '46 | 96 | 96 |
| Ind Nat Gs 5s | 100 | 100 |
| Int Match 5s rcts | 98⅛ | 97 |
| Inspiration Cop 6½s '31 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 80 | 79¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 79½ | 79¾ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 98½ | 98 |
| Int Cement 5s | 97 | 96½ |
| Int & Gt Nor 5s C rcts | 99 | 98¾ |
| Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 88 | 88 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 103⅞ | 103½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 102¾ | 102⅝ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 95 | 94½ |
| Int Rys C Am 6½s | 96¼ | 95⅝ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52 | 106 | 106 |
| Kayser 5½s '47 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31 | 109 | 109 |
| Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| Lake Shore & MS deb 4es '31 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Lehigh Val con 4s 2003 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003 | 100 | 100 |
| Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Liquid Carbon 6s '41 | 120 | 120 |
| Lowe's Inc 6s '41 | 109 | 108 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Long Island con 5s '31 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Long Island 5s '34 | 99 | 99 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 104 | 104 |
| Louisville Ry 5s | 95½ | 95½ |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 101⅜ | 101⅛ |
| L&N 7s '30 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 69 | 69 |
| Manila Sol 4s '39 | 76 | 76 |
| Market St. Ry gold 7s '40 | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| McCrory 5½s '41 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Mich Cen gen 4s '29 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 99⅞ | 99¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1s 5s '61 | 100¼ | 99¾ |
| Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49 | 18 | 18 |
| Min & StL rfg 5s | 20 | 20 |
| Min St P & SSM 4s '38 | 89 | 89 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Mo K & T pl 4s B '62 | 88¼ | 88 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 79 | 78¾ |
| Mo Pac 5s F '77 | 100 | 99 |
| Mo Pac 5s '65 | 101¾ | 100⅛ |
| Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Mont Pow deb 5s | 100½ | 99½ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 87¾ | 87⅝ |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Natl Dairy 5½s | 97¾ | 97½ |
| Nat Lead 6½s '42 | 89½ | 88 |
| Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| N E T & T 4½s B '61 | 100⅜ | 100 |
| N E T & T 5s '52 | 107½ | 107¼ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s E | 97½ | 97½ |
| N O Terminal 4s '53 | 91½ | 91⅜ |
| N O T & M 4½s rcts | 97½ | 97 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 83½ | 83⅜ |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 93¼ | 93⅛ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 96½ | 96½ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 107 | 107 |
| N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37 | 97¾ | 97¼ |
| N Y Chi & St L 6s R '31 | 102 | 102 |
| N Y Dock 5s '51 | 87⅞ | 87⅝ |
| N Y Edison 5s '44 | 104 | 103⅝ |
| N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 115 | 114¾ |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 95⅝ | 95½ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54 | 73½ | 73½ |
| NY NH&H 4½s | 91⅜ | 90⅝ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56 | 80 | 79 |
| NY NH&H cl 6s '40 | 105 | 105 |
| NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48 | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| NY Ry inc 6s '65 | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| NY State Ry con 4½s '62 | 57¾ | 56½ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 107½ | 107½ |
| NY Tel deb 6s '49 | 110½ | 110½ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 85 | 84⅝ |
| Norfg So rfg 5s A '61 | 92 | 92 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 94½ | 94⅜ |
| Norf & W PC&C 4s '41 | 94 | 94 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 101 | 100 |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 88½ | 87½ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 106 | 106 |
| Nor Pac pf in 4s '97 | 92⅝ | 93⅜ |
| Nor Pac 4½s A 2047 | 100 | 100 |
| Nor Pac 6s B 2047 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48 | 106½ | 106⅝ |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 102 | 102 |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 108 | 108 |
| Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 91 | 90⅞ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 103½ | 103⅛ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Park-Lex Leehld 6½s '53 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Paramount FL 6s | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 69½ | 69¼ |
| Penn RR 3½s A | 92 | 92 |
| Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41 | 100⅞ | 100 |
| Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77 | 98 | 97⅜ |
| Penn R R con 4½s '60 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Penn R R gen 4½s '65 | 101¼ | 100⅞ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| Penn R R gen 5s '68 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 110½ | 110½ |
| Penn R R col 7s '30 | 103⅝ | 103½ |
| Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74 | 107 | 107 |
| Phillips Pet 5¼s | 92 | 91⅝ |
| Phil Co rfg 6s '44 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 rcts | 100⅝ | 100¼ |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 99 | 98¼ |
| Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43 | 97¼ | 96 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75 | 108 | 108 |
| Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42 | 100 | 100 |
| Pub Svc E & G 5s '65 | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37 | 105 | 105 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 war | 94½ | 94½ |
| Rep I & S s f 5s '40 | 104 | 104 |
| Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 92¼ | 91½ |
| Rio G & W col 4s '49 | 85½ | 85¼ |
| Rochester Gas 5½s '48 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 95 | 94½ |
| St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| St L I M & S rfg 4s '29 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| St L I M & S gen 5s '31 | 100½ | 100⅛ |
| St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33 | 95 | 94⅝ |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 89½ | 88 |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 101½ | 101 |
| St L & S F 5½s D '42 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| St L & S F 6s C '28 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| St L & S F adj 6s '55 | 101⅞ | 101¼ |
| St L & Ad Ry 5s | 100 | 100 |
| St L & S F inc 6s '60 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| St L & S F 4½s rcts | 92 | 90¾ |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| St L S W 1st 5s '52 | 100¾ | 100⅜ |
| Schulco s f 6½s B '46 | 102½ | 102 |
| Seabd A L adj 5s '49 | 53¼ | 52 |
| Seabd A L con 5s '45 | 84 | 83 |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s rcts | 98 | 98 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 97 | 97 |
| Sinclair Oil 5½s '37 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s '27 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 101⅜ | 101 |
| Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s | 98⅛ | 97½ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 94 | 93½ |
| Skelly Oil 5½s '39 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 102 | 101⅝ |
| So Pacific col 4s '49 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| So Pacific cv 4s '29 | 99 | 99 |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 94¼ | 93⅞ |
| So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77 | 100½ | 100⅛ |
| So Pac 4½s rcts | 98 | 97½ |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 90 | 89 |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| So Ry gen 6s '56 | 115 | 115 |
| Spokane I R 5s '55 | 86 | 86 |
| Stand Oil N J 5s '46 | 103½ | 103⅛ |
| Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51 | 96¾ | 96 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 100 | 100 |
| Tenn Copper 6s '25 | 109⅞ | 108⅝ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 106¼ | 105½ |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 106½ | 106 |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 109 | 109 |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '77 | 101 | 101 |
| Third Ave 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 69 | 68⅞ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 64 | 62½ |
| Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25 | 100½ | 100 |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 102¼ | 102½ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 95½ | 95 |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Union Pacific 6s '28 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| U Ry St Louis 4s '34 | 84 | 84 |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 89½ | 89 |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 107¼ | 106½ |
| Universal Pipe 6s '36 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34 | 20 | 20 |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| Va Ry & Power 5s '34 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Wabash 4½s rcts | 92 | 91 |
| Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 104 | 103 |
| Wabash 5s B '76 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 88 | 87½ |
| Warner Sugr rfg 7s '39 | 93 | 92 |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 81 | 81 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Western N Y & Pa 5s '37 | 102⅛ | 102 |
| Western Un r e 4½s '50 | 99 | 99 |
| Western Un 5s '51 | 103¼ | 102⅞ |
| West Va C & C 6s '50 | 50 | 50 |
| Westinghouse Elec 5s '46 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Whi Sew Mach 6s '36 x-war | 98½ | 98½ |
| White Sew Mach 6s '36 war | 124 | 124 |
| Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Winch R Arms 7½s '41 | 107 | 107 |
| Wis Cen gen 4s '49 | 82 | 82 |
| Youngstown S & T 5s '78 | 99⅞ | 99½ |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 96½ | 95⅝ |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 96¾ | 95⅝ |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 96 | 96 |
| Antioquia 7s C '45 | 96½ | 96⅜ |
| Argentine 5½s | 96¾ | 96½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 99⅜ | 99 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 99⅝ | 99⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 99½ | 99 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 99½ | 99 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 99⅜ | 99⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 96½ | 96 |
| Australia 4½s | 88⅝ | 88½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Australia (Lower) 6½s '44 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 105 | 105 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 108 | 107⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 106 | 105¼ |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 114½ | 114⅜ |
| Belgium (King) 8s '41 | 110½ | 110½ |
| Bergen (City) 6s '49 | 118 | 117 |
| Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Berlin 6½s '50 | 97⅛ | 97 |
| Batavia Pet 4½s | 93 | 92¼ |
| Brisbane 5s | 92⅞ | 92¼ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 105 | 105 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 110¼ | 110 |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Brazil 6½s '26 | 96 | 95⅝ |
| Brazil 6½s '27 | 96½ | 95½ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 100 | 99½ |
| Brazil (US) 8s | 103½ | 103½ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 86 | 85⅛ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 100¾ | 100⅜ |
| Buenos Aires 6s rcts | 94⅞ | 94½ |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 91 | 91 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Can (Dom) 4½s '36 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Can (Dom) 5s '52 | 105½ | 105 |
| Can (Dom) 5½s '29 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61 | 97⅞ | 97½ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '57 | 96⅝ | 96½ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61 | 98 | 97½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 94⅜ | 94 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 ctfs | 95 | 94½ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '41 | 110 | 110 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 94½ | 91½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '61 rcts | 91⅞ | 91¼ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 | 91½ | 91¼ |
| Copn'n (City) 5s '52 | 97 | 96½ |
| Copn'n (City) 5½s '44 | 99⅝ | 99¾ |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 100⅜ | 99¾ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 99⅝ | 99¾ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 95½ | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49 | 101¼ | 101⅛ |
| Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46 | 100 | 100 |
| Czech (Rep) 8s '51 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| Denmark (Kingd) 6s '42 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 98¾ | 97½ |
| Dominic 2d 5½s '40 | 98 | 96¾ |
| Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Dutch E I sf 6s '62 | 103 | 102 |
| Est R F Co 7s '54 | 103 | 102½ |
| Flat 7s '46 ex-war | 92 | 91⅞ |
| Finland 5½s ctfs | 92½ | 91½ |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Finnish A 6½s '54 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Finland 5½s ctfs | 92 | 91½ |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 107⅜ | 107¼ |
| French Nat SS 7s '49 | 102 | 102 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 106¾ | 106¼ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 116 | 114½ |
| German 7s '49 | 106½ | 106 |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 90 | 89½ |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 90 | 89½ |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s ctfs | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| German El Pow 6½s '50 | 97¾ | 97¼ |
| German G E 6½s '40 ex-war | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| German G E 7s ctfs wi | 94½ | 94½ |
| German G E 7s '45 | 104 | 104 |
| Good Hope I&SW 7s '45 | 100 | 100 |
| Graz 8s '54 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Greek 6s rcts | 87½ | 87 |
| Hamburg 6s | 97⅜ | 97 |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| Hungary Mun 7½s '45 | 99⅜ | 99⅛ |
| Irish Free State 5s | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Italian Credit Con 7s A '37 | 98 | 98 |
| Italian Credit Con 7s B '47 | 98 | 97 |
| Italian Pub Uti 7s '52 | 97½ | 96¾ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 98¼ | 97½ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 84½ | 84 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 101¾ | 100⅞ |
| Leipzig (City) 

# EUROPE FACES GLUT IN COAL, ECONOMISTS SAY

## Over 70,000,000 Tons Above Requirements Said to Be Raised in 12 Months

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—It is a somewhat startling fact that Europe is producing much more coal than it needs. This is in contradiction with the many gloomy stories of a coal famine heard in Europe of recent years. The situation is reversed. It is reported that the annual amount of coal extracted above normal requirements will, if present rates are maintained, exceed 70,000,000 tons.

This curious statement has been made by the French economist, Lucien Romier, and by the French industrialist, M. de Peyerimhoff. M. Gérard, a Belgian delegate to the League of Nations, has actually asked the League to study the so-called international crisis from which the coal merchants are suffering.

Certainly it is absurd in a well-organized society to speak of superfluous coal and it would be proper to comment on the ill management that is behind the phenomena of economic fluctuations. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the constant changes in economic preoccupations. France, for example, was recently complaining of the flight of money. Now France is complaining of the return of money. So Europe is complaining of a plethora of coal after having complained of a coal famine.

**Effect of British Strike**

France is particularly affected by the alleged overproduction. After the war it seemed that French production would be insufficient. There was always a deficit. This meant that foreign coal was imported and prices were high. But in 1927 France managed to extract enough coal (including the coal of the Sarre) to cover its own needs. Nevertheless other European coal producers were anxious to sell and they introduced onto the French market an additional 15,000,000 tons.

The coal strike in Great Britain gave a tremendous stimulus to continental production. For England the consequences of that strike are not yet finished. When the strike was over the countries which had increased their output did not slacken their efforts. Accordingly there is everywhere a considerable excess and it is not unnatural that various countries should try to send their coal into France. France has always imported coal. Foreigners cannot consent to lose the French market. They are ready to sell cheaply. Moreover, France is in the center of the coal production—the coal production of England, of Belgium, of Germany.

**Recovering Lost Markets**

For England it is highly important to recover the lost markets. Belgium with its low currency is favored for exportation purposes. Germany concentrated its coal organizations and the Kohlensyndicat arranges prices according to the conditions of the market. It is also to be remarked that some of the French provinces find it cheaper to take foreign sea-transported coal rather than French coal sent by railway.

Prices had risen for some years because of exceptional circumstances. Thus the northern mines of France were put out of use in the war and only recently were restored. Then the diminution of hours of labor diminished the output but soon the men learned to produce as much in less time. Again the occupation of the Ruhr prevented the normal exploitation. Finally, the British strike caused a shortage on the international market. Now these causes have disappeared, production has been accelerated, coal is abundant, and accordingly must become cheap.

# Progressive Drink Control Is Voted

## Bombay Holds Enforcement Costs Too High for Total Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY — The Government of Bombay have expressed their agreement with the majority of the prohibition finance committee which estimated that the enforcement of prohibition would mean a net loss to the Presidency of 60,000,000 rupees, annually.

To recover the loss of 60,000,000 rupees, the majority members suggested taxation which would bring in about 40,000,000 rupees revenue, but they regarded this sum as the limit which could possibly be raised from the taxpayers, and they were unable to recommend any scheme for the immediate enforcement of prohibition.

The minority members were more hopeful. They considered that the estimated loss was exaggerated and might still be met by extra taxation. The Government, however, after exploring all possible sources of fresh taxation, do not place the extra revenue derivable from these means at more than 20,000,000 rupees within the next 15 years.

"In the circumstances," the resolution proceeds, "while adhering to complete prohibition as their goal, the Government, in view of their estimates and the difficulties already experienced with the rationing system, have decided that the stages of a further reduction in the ration must be judged according to the circumstances of each year."

# NATIONS URGED TO RATIFY CONVENTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—No less than 10 states, which signed the international convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children of Sept. 30, 1921, have not yet ratified this document according to information just published by the League of Nations in its Official Journal. These states are Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Panama, Persia and Peru. Fifteen more states to whose accession the convention is open have not yet given their adhesion to it.

These are Abyssinia, Argentine, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Irish Free State, Liberia, Luxemburg, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Salvador, Venezuela and Jugoslavia. In view of the serious revelations of the investigators who were appointed by the League to report on this subject, it is hoped here that public opinion in the countries concerned will urge the respective governments to take the necessary action as soon as possible.

# Amusement Tax Arouses Managers

## South Australian Premier Replies Admission Prices Should Be Reduced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The strong protest of amusement managers in South Australia against paying the 25 per cent tax on their admission prices is but one element in the general opposition aroused by the efforts of the Premier, Richard L. Butler, to square the accounts of the State Treasury. Mr. Butler has imposed the heaviest taxation in the Commonwealth; even housemaids have been caught in the mesh. While this policy has been most unpopular and has led to many indignant public protests, the Premier refuses to amend the taxes.

The amusement managers urge that their tax is having a prejudicial effect upon attendances. Mr. Butler has replied that the alternative is to reduce the prices of admission to theaters, which he considers far too high, and he has challenged the amusement proprietors to produce their balance sheets. The responsibility for any reduced patronage, he contends, does not rest with the Government. He argues that in a time of financial stringency the people must limit their amusements if the cost of admission is too high.

Mr. Butler insists that if all the accounts had been paid there would have been huge deficits for the three years prior to the present Government's taking office. A sinking fund was being established to redeem loans of £80,000,000 over a period of 52 years. There were, he said, two main primary products which received no assistance from the Government—wheat and wool. Butter, wine and tinned fruits had to be subsidized, but even with that advantage they could not be worked profitably, and the reason was the ever-increasing production costs.

"I do not believe in a 44-hour week" protested the Premier. "Industry in Australia can progress only by increasing working hours, efficiency in the workshops, and co-operation between employer and employee. If we can bring about lower production costs we could buy Australian goods, and so create more employment. Leaders of Labor realize the uneconomic position of industry, and everybody deplores the fact that able-bodied men are walking about looking for work.

# Speakers Named for Peace Rally

## Notable Program Arranged for Coming Anglo-American Congress in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The twenty-second National Peace Congress on "Anglo-American Relations," organized by the National and London Councils for the Prevention of War, which is to be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on July 6 and 7, will seek to co-ordinate the efforts of 25 important public bodies working for peace in Great Britain.

The four chief topics to be discussed will be: "The Kellogg Proposals for the Renunciation of War," "The Freedom of the Seas and the Naval Situation," "The 'Outlawry' Movement," "The Economic Relations of Great Britain and the United States."

Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College, George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States; Raymond Leslie Buell of the Foreign Policy Association, and Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, author of "The Outlawry of War," are among notable Americans expected to participate. Other speakers will be: Philip Kerr, secretary of the Rhodes Trust and a noted writer on international affairs; Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford; Henry W. Nevinson, editor and publicist; Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Miss Emily Balch, executive member of the American section, Women's International League; Dr. G. P. Gooch, historian; Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist and lecturer; J. M. Robertson, J. A. Spender, formerly editor Westminster Gazette; Lord Thomson, formerly Secretary of State for Air, and Prof. C. K. Webster, of Chair of International Politics, Aberystwyth University.

# BRITISH NAVY CALLED INSTRUMENT OF PEACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The purpose and scope of the British Navy as an efficient means for preventing war, was the subject of a series of lectures given recently in London by Commander Sereld Hay on behalf of the Navy League on the occasion of the exhibition of model ships prepared by the Royal United Services Museum.

Commander Hay showed how ships of the navy are used in guarding the far-flung trade routes of the world, along which the increasing interchange of merchandise keeps not only the British Isles but all other nations supplied with necessities, and he pointed out what happens when these trade routes become disorganized by any such emergency as war, indicating the peculiar importance of the naval service in the composition of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

# People of Syria Elect Their First National Assembly

## Universal Male Suffrage Unhampered by Property Qualifications

*Conditions in Syria preceding and following the election of the first National Assembly are here depicted by a writer who has made a special study of them on the spot. This article is the first of a series of three on this subject.*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAMASCUS—A new nation elected its Constituent Assembly when the people of Syria went to the polls to create what amounts to the first of the self-governing institutions to which under the French mandate they aspired, which the League mandate guaranteed them, and which France had undertaken to assist in bringing into life as soon as peaceful conditions obtained.

More remarkable than the elections themselves, which even under the Turkish régime had been held from time to time for deputies to the Parliament at Constantinople, was the way they were brought off. Based on universal male, although not equal, franchise, with no property owning or tax-paying qualifications restricting the number of voters of age, the elections mark a stage in the history of the new Syrian nation. Electioneering was keen and tense.

The eagerness notwithstanding, there were only two tickets in the field, the moderate or Government Party, and the extremists or Nationalists—the later coming off victorious. Both tickets were headed by Sheikh Taj ed Din, in office only a few months, having been appointed by Henri Ponsot, the French High Commissioner, to succeed Naami Bey, who presided over the French-appointed Cabinet nearly two years. The extremists or "Istakialists" of Syria are in theory opposed to the French mandate; in practice they are willing to recognize its existence though they may not accept it. Commonly referred to as Nationalists, these extremists do not differ greatly from the so-called moderates in power except in shading.

**Popular Support Sought**

Both parties made a strong bid for popular support by backing up the claims of the various religious minorities, of which there are said to be not less than 29 in Syria alone, as distinct from the Lebanons. By agreeing among themselves and with both parties, the Jewish minority succeeded in having their candidate elected by the largest number of votes in the electoral college, 731 votes to Taj ed Din's 660.

Early announcements that the Government triumphed at the polls in the secondary elections were premature. It was the extremists who carried the large cities, including Damascus and Aleppo, with the moderates rolling up modest majorities in the countryside. There is no doubt that the Government victory in the rural districts was due in part to the payment in many villages on the eve of the elections of claims for compensation of damages sustained during the rebellion.

**French Authorities Fair**

The eminent fairness of the French is admitted on all sides, the high commissioner's personal intervention during the primaries at Damascus, when a serious charge was made about the conduct of watchers at one of the polling places having made a very strong impression. The French obviously did their best to give the people an opportunity of expressing their wishes freely and fully through the ballot. They are not dismayed by the extremist majority, but are annoyed because of the grave if unsubstantiated charges of corruption and intimidation.

Many of these wholesale accusations are put down to the monarchist party, or more precisely to the followers of Emir Lutfallah, an absentee Arab prince living in Egypt, supposed to be an aspirant to the Syrian throne. The Syrian papers he is known to control are the sources of most of these complaints, which an independent investigation fails to corroborate.

Two views of the situation and early prospects, are available, one by Sheikh Taj ed Din himself, the other by a notable Arab scholar and religious leader who takes no part in politics. "We believe in a political revival of the Syrian nation," said Taj ed Din, "but we know that it can be achieved only step by step. Holding firmly to our own traditions, we must yet lean upon the mandatory power. The period of Syrian opposition to the French mandate may be considered over. All political circles, including the extreme Nationalists, have without exception definitely expressed themselves in favor of co-operation with the Mandatory."

The view of the private citizen, spoken with great deliberation and precision, characteristic of a learned and aristocratic Damascene, was something like this: "The poor and the oppressed were the greatest sufferers from the bombardment and the events following upon this tragedy. They are trying now to turn their past sufferings and present hardships into account. We want peace and security. We want to agree with the French, but cannot tell whether we shall. One of the measures we have been forced to recognize, but which we must continue to oppose, is the redistricting of Syria. We accept none of the artificial boundaries, as between Syria proper and the neighboring states—the Lebanons, Alouites and the Jebel Druse."

# BRITISH WORKERS FAIL TO "CONTRACT IN"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—When Parliament abolished the compulsory trade union political levy last year there was much curiosity as to how it would affect the unions and to what extent the members would "contract in" and continue their payments, which are all used to further the propaganda and pay the expenses of the Labor Party.

This question has now been answered in the annual report of the secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers. In this union, which includes workers in the woolen, worsted and artificial silk industries, 42 per cent of the workers have not "contracted in." The union is one in which the women members outnumber the men by about 20 per cent. In some districts in Scotland the number who agreed to continue their political contributions fell below 27 per cent.

# HOME-SCHOOL LINKING ASKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The bringing of the home into closer relationship with the kindergarten as a means of laying a thorough foundation for the education of children, was adopted as a primary goal by the National Federation of Teachers in convention here. The teachers will ask changes in the laws to facilitate the co-operation of mothers with the kindergartens.

# Local Classified Advertising

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

### REAL ESTATE

**A BIT OF OLD SPAIN TRANSPLANTED**

Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay—Authentic Spanish bungalow built on a hillside in grove of old trees adjoining Park land; 6 rooms, 2 tiled baths, metal casement windows, brass plumbing, tile roof, attached garage; a home that will appeal to the artistic temperament; price $18,500, your own terms. LOUIS C. GOSDORFER, Northern Blvd. at Main Ave., Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE, homes, estates, acreage, large or small, located in Sound-Beach, Stamford, Darien, New Canaan, Norwalk, Wilton; furnished; summer rentals; $2000 up for season. Write me your requirements. ROBERT A. ALLISON, 262 Hope Street, Glenbrook, Conn.

CORNWALL, N. Y.—For sale, country home, ten rooms, modern conveniences, abundant water supply; 38 acres of land, on Tuxedo state road. Call Cathedral 6011 (New York City) after 7 P. M.

RALLSTON SPA, N. Y.—For sale, 7-room semi-bungalow, tax exempt, all improvements; 2-car garage, large lot, near several fine mineral springs; priced to sell. W. T. GRAY, 20 Eastern Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, Northern—Two-story brick factory, 5000 square feet, light manufacturing, especially candy; garage; 2 street fronts; refrigerator; bargain. Write 539 Pelham Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Country homes back up in the hills with acreage; detailed descriptions upon application with terms. O. ALLEN BROWN, Gurley Building. Tel. Stamford 1810, Res. 8115.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—For sale or rent, 7-room cottage, all improvements; garage; sale price $6500, rental $600 for season. E. H. ARNOLD, 158 Ancon Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, 6-room shingle house; built 2 years; all improvements; large lot; garage; paved street; fine location; price reasonable. 41 Sheldon Terrace.

ON Beacon St., near Crystal Lake—House of 10 rooms, bath, hot water heat, garage, 17,325 feet land; $16,500; no brokers. Owner, 960 Beacon St., Newton Center, Mass.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Ventnor)—4 lots for sale; price $2500.00, owner needs cash; title guaranteed. H. LEE, 160 West 66th St., N. Y. C. Telephone Endicott 9483.

WALTHAM, MASS., Lake View Park—New bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, oak floors, electric lights, 6400 feet of land; near school; $4000. C. WIT, Waltham 3229-J.

EAST MILTON — Attractive new 7-room house, beautiful location and shade trees; 5 minutes' walk from depot; price right. Tel. OWNER, Talbot 1569.

### HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—Beacon St., 4 and 5 large rooms with back porches, renting to adults only; rents $55 to $70. Apply W. E. COOPER, Suite 2, 1933 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON, Back Bay Apartments facing Art Museum—1-2-3 rooms, $35 up; new owner; references required. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave. or call Ros. 4074.

### APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, 6-ROOM APARTMENT

Family leaving Boston want to dispose of their modern 6 rooms of furniture; everything in A-1 condition; apartment has two baths and can be rented also; fine view and location; Seaver St., Roxbury, Mass., opposite Franklin Park. Tel. mornings between 9 and 10, Highlands 7393.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rent until Sept. 15th, very attractive apartment in private house; all modern conveniences; cool and spacious; garage included. Aspinwall 2212, or F-341, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive 6-room apartment, completely furnished, near car line, for indefinite term. Tel. Aspinwall 1270, or write F-342, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN — Furnished apartment, 2-3 months, 15 minutes from Wall St.; 2 subways; 4 sunny, light rooms, modern apartment, artistically furnished; references exchanged; reasonable. J. COURTER, 372 St. John's Place. Sterling 2432.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Heights; 9 rooms and 3 baths; overlooking harbor; will sublet June to October; $200 monthly. WM. R. ROSS CO., 189 Montague Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — High-class bachelor apartments, modern conveniences, maid service; 5 minutes to Wall St. 152 Montague St. Main 8556.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Furnished six-room apartment, Northern Blvd and Central Ave. Call Cathedral 6011 after 7 P. M.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Six rooms, furnished, garage; July, August. R. B. PETTIT, 25 Alden Road (city telephone, Triangle 7684).

LONGWOOD, BROOKLINE, MASS.—To let, living room, dining room, bedroom and kitchen in apartment at 58 Marshall St.; outside, sunny rooms; beautifully furnished; 4 blocks from Longwood station, near Beacon St.; references required. Tel. Hancock 6885.

NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS, YONKERS, N. Y. —4 pleasant, airy rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; beautiful country; easy commuting N. Y.; for summer or year. 80 Grandview Avenue. Tel. Nepperhan 924.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive 5 rooms, 2 baths, Steinway grand piano; rent furnished to September; or unfurnished at special rate until October, with continuation lease at reasonable rental. Atwater 9293, evenings.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully furnished apartment, including silver and linen, general housework provided, July and August; references essential. Call Cathedral 10312.

N. Y. C., 225 Central Park West—Attractive room, serving pantry, bath; modern apartment hotel; until Oct. 1. Phone Trafalgar 4300, Apt. 217 today, Caledonia 27100.

NEW YORK CITY, 300 Riverside Drive —3-room apartment beautifully furnished; reasonable terms. Apply at Apt. 12-D or Supt.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91) —3 rooms, bath (tiled kitchenette); summer rates. Schuyler 5943 mornings or Supt.

NEW YORK CITY, 311 West 95th (Ant. 43)—Well-furnished, cool, 5-room apt.; July Aug. Riverside 4123 (JANSEN).

TORONTO, ONT.—Furnished house for summer, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electric range and heater; best residential district; E. W. LANGLEY, 29 Front St. E.

### OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR RENT—Attractive bungalow type cottage, furnished, 4 beds, ocean frontage, broad white sand beach, piazza four sides, beautiful views, double garage, hard surface road, at Pawaguet Beach, South Kingstown, R. I. Address ERNEST L. CRANDALL, 32 Chestnut St., Westerly, R. I.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Two cottages; ocean view; July-August: $200 and $300. MRS. WOOD, 19 Beach St., Woburn, Mass. Woburn 0745.

MARSHFIELD, MASS., Terry Hill, Humarock Beach—To let, completely furnished cottage, all improvements; reasonable price to responsible people. I. L. BURDICK, Center Newton 1371-J.

### NEW YORK—RENT

ADIRONDACKS—On shore of Lake Champlain in the pines, on privately owned estate, FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING COTTAGES, with open fireplaces, running spring water, sand beach, garage, tennis courts, within driving distance of all principal points in Adirondacks; daily delivery of supplies and mail; rentals for season $175 to $550; references required. C. H. EASTON, care of Easton & Evans, Keesville, N. Y.

### SUMMER HOMES TO LET

COAQUANNOC, New London, N. H.—An exclusive summer home on the shore of little Lake Sunapee; capacity 35 people; altitude 1200 feet; large pine grove; sandy bathing beach; tennis, paddling, rowing, golf; excellent table; booklet. Address MISS EVELYN JENKINS, Andover, Mass., until June 1.

LAKEVILLE, CONN.—Beautiful country home, 15 rooms, overlooking lake; garden, ice, milk included; by summer or year. MRS. T. H. GRAY, 149 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 9484.

OLD SAYBROOK, CONN., at Cornfield Point—Beautiful modern shore-front cottage for season; 8 rooms, 2 sun rooms, 2 baths, fireplace; 2-car garage; club privileges. Address A. R. BROOKS, 21 Carlisle Street, Springfield, Mass.

TO LET for August, North Beach, Hampton, N. H., convenient, modern house, 6 rooms, cellar, garage; adults preferred. C. A. DEARBORN, 73 So. Williams St., Bradford, Mass.

### SUMMER PROPERTY

JENNESS BEACH, RYE, N. H.—For sale or rent for season, 8-room plastered house, bath, electric lights, fireplace, water, telephone. E. B. JACKSON, 23 Burncoat St., Worcester, Mass.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—New furnished bungalow, 8 large rooms, 2 baths; garage, artesian well, near 2 golf courses and yacht club; for sale $12,500 or rent $700. J. K. ZITZ, 198 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Cortlandt 4081.

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### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED, a young girl for general housework in apartment 2 adults and 1 child. Melrose, Mass. Call Crystal 0589-W.

WE have a splendid opening for an educated woman who would be interested in a work for children; must be free to travel; age 27 to 50; commission, bonus and railroad fare paid. THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 802 Park Square Building, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted for summer by Harvard graduate student; experienced tutor, counselor or driver. F-339, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants position as stenographer; high school graduate, business school training; best of references; Christian Scientists preferred. Box 441, 109 Gibbs St., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, aged 23, with accountant and 6 months' direct selling experience, desires position, preferably selling. F-352, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED teacher, available for governess, tutor, camp worker or mother's helper, MRS. ANNA MOSLEY, 211 Rutgers St., Rochester, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper for 2-3 adults living in apartment. Write MRS. M., c/o Brake, 763 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADY offers part time service as reader to those needing such attention. Box R-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RELIEVE governess or companion by day or hour, care of children. Phone Cathedral 3091 before 9 a. m. New York City.

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral 8351, New York City.

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DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave at 43rd St., New York Vanderbilt 3033.

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WANTED—Home for tiny black kitten found deserted on the streets. Address "B," 18 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NEW YORK CITY—Living room and bedroom, twin beds, everything new; near subway express station; no other roomers; suitable two gentlemen; $15. DAHLSTROM, 1297 Lexington Ave. (Cor. 87th).

NEW YORK CITY, 104 West 84th—Large cheerful front, every convenience, elevator apt.; two gentlemen; also single. GREENE.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Cool, attractive corner room, lavatory; convenient locality; summer rental. TRIGGS, Apt. 1E.

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NEW YORK CITY—Single room; private family; business woman preferred; no other roomers; moderate price. Tel. Schuyler 5465.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 115th—Single room overlooking Hudson; private bath. 9630 Cathedral, mornings, evenings. Apt. 115.

NEW YORK CITY, 230 Riverside Drive (95th St.)—Double, single rooms, adjoining bath, river view. Riverside 8149.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 136th Street, Apt. 12; comfortable single front room; conveniences; $7.50.

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BOYS, 8-14 years, mother's loving care; write for circular. MRS. FRED J. SEE, "Arkenet," Upper Jay, N. Y. (Adirondacks). We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River; convenient Washington, Baltimore; salt water bathing beach on premises; tennis; abundance home grown vegetables; rest and study. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LAKELANDS, Fiskdale, Mass.—A happy summer for small group of boys, aged 8 to 12; land and water sports; careful supervision; special rates before July first. MISS C. M. KEOGH.

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SPECIAL

Trips to Pleasant View and all historical points of interest; limousines exclusively. C. W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston. Kenmore 1022—1023.

### LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON.

TRANSIT DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING YARDMEN'S BUILDING, CODMAN STREET YARD, DORCHESTER RAPID TRANSIT.

The Transit Department of the City of Boston, 1 Beacon street, seventh floor, invites proposals from citizens of the United States and corporations or other legal associations wherein the controlling interest to the extent of at least over one half thereof is owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, for building a yardmen's building in the Codman Street yard, Dorchester Rapid Transit. The work consists of the construction of a brick and concrete building. A bond of an approved surety company will be required for the faithful performance of the contract in a sum of 45 per cent of the bid price. Proposals should be filled out and signed by the bidder on forms to be obtained at this office, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Yardmen's Building," and delivered to the department or to its secretary before 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, June 21, 1928, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. A properly certified check in the sum of $5,000 payable to the city, must accompany the proposal. The check shall become the property of the city if the contract is not executed by the bidder within the time prescribed after the date of the notification by the department of the acceptance of the proposal and the readiness of the contract for signature. Proposals must be made in duplicate. The sealed duplicate, without check, is to be deposited by the bidder with the City Auditor, Room 20, City Hall, previous to the time named for opening the proposals. Plans, proposals, specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at this office. A deposit of $10 in cash will be required for a set of plans and two sets of the specifications. Mutilation of them will be deemed sufficient cause for the forfeiture of such deposit.

By order of the CITY OF BOSTON TRANSIT DEPARTMENT.

A. D. ADAIR, *Acting Secretary.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, Merkins Fur Shop, Inc., of Boston, was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston; and that said corporation has given Bond as required by Law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

### REAL ESTATE

*Complete Service for All*

Real Estate Transactions

Sales—Rentals—Loans—Insurance

*We solicit your inquiries*

The WILLIAM WILSON CO.

Write us today or phone us

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

40 N. Garfield Ave. TErrace 8111

### LOANS WANTED

Principal Building in London, Eng.

A new private school for girls requires a loan, 6% interest offered; mortgage security. Letters only to Principal, F-328, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SUMMER HOMES TO LET

CAPE COD—To rent, season, old Cape Cod house, 7 rooms, attractively furnished; pine grove; garage; near bay, ocean. FLORENCE COOK, South Wellfleet, Mass.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

CHICAGO—Will sublease 4-room furnished apartment for July; Rogers Park near lake, "L," bus; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Briargate 1370 or write R-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED immediately, working manager, silver fox raising; also man or woman, or couple, experienced utility rabbits; salary and percentage; farm 16 miles below Hudson, N. Y.; fare refunded after 3 months; references. Christian Scientist preferred; reply stating references, experience, terms. X-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANUFACTURERS! Man with several years' selling, office and export experience, United States and abroad, thoroughly conversant with Spanish, available; capable handling foreign department or assisting manager; highest references. Address P. S., 1322 River view Ave., Dayton, O.

### MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WANT TO REPRESENT manufacturer's line; have established office. FRED KENT, 1647 LaBrea Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

**Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:**

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
8, Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6528
PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1106 Security Bldg. Tel. Miami 3-0545
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Connecticut

### MERIDEN (Continued)

SPRING STYLES
*NOW READY*
HATS, TOPCOATS, SUITS and SHOES
*May We Show You?*
BESSE BOYNTON STORES

William G. Racker
*FLORIST AND LANDSCAPE GARDENER*
Old Colony Road Phone 1893

*Perfection Is Our Aim*
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

### MIDDLETOWN

THE STRONG *and* HALE LUMBER COMPANY
*Dealers in Builders' Material*
Office and Yard:
Portland End of Highway Bridge
Portland, Conn. Phone 1128

CATERERS to Banquets, Weddings, Bridge Parties
Fancy Pastry, Bread and Rolls
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street Phone 713 and 714

Deposits, first five days of each month commence interest the first day of such month. Dividends/Interest now payable quarterly, February, May, August and November.
THE MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK

JOHNSON & PETERSON
*PHOTOGRAPHERS*
"Photographs live forever"
Phone 2061 Middletown Phone 873 New Britain

Leonard Hermann's
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

MISS PAULINE MILLER
*HAIRDRESSING*
in All Its Branches
and Permanent Waving
16 MAIN STREET Phone 78-5

Snyder's Taxi Service
Packard and Hupmobile Sedans
Phone 1022 Day or Night
Office in R. R. Station
A. VACCA, Proprietor

LINCOLN SILK SHOP
*Dresses—Coats*
New printed silk or cotton materials now in
270 MAIN STREET

SIMON EDELBERG
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Fur Remodeling
105 COLLEGE STREET
Phone 2217

F. A. CLARKE
*Full Line of the Famous Royal Scarlet Food Products*
7 Warwich Street Phone 481

Lerner's Fur Shop
Repairing, Remodeling
*COLD STORAGE*
501 Main St. Phone 403

*GIFTS*
*For Every Occasion*
GEORGE W. SCHNEIDER CO.
Next to Post Office

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
*BILLETT CORSET SHOP*
*Ladies' Underthings*
*Silk Stockings*
516 Main Street

The VERMONT
Meals at All Hours
Special Luncheon at Noon
Special Chicken Dinner Sunday $1.00
150 Washington St. Phone 1891

The Middletown Coal Co.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
319 Main St. Phone 15-2

R.W. Camp Co.
*Clothes for Dad and Son*
412-416 Main St., Middletown, Conn.

GRADUATION GIFTS
Books to suit all ages. Fountain Pens and Pencils. Portable Typewriters and Leather Goods
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE
238 Main Street

UNTIL JULY 1st
With one gallon or more of F-S Quality Pure Linseed Oil Paint we give a good 3-inch brush to put it on with. One brush only to a customer.
GEORGE F. REDFORD
*Hardware* *Paints*
526 MAIN STREET

BLAU'S ELECTRIC SHOP, Inc.
475-477 Main Street
*Servel Electric Refrigerators*
*Radio Sets* *Contracting and Supplies*

THE MIDDLETOWN FISH MARKET
JOHN MOORE, Proprietor
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Fish
Oysters, Clams, Scallops
Lobsters and Shrimps in Season
*We receive fresh Conn. River Shad every morning.*
Phone 1084 99 CENTER STREET

Twenty-six Pieces of Sterling (Solid) Silver Tableware
$59.00
R. J. ATWELL, *Jeweler*
384 MAIN STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Connecticut

### MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

Cantilever
*The Smart Shoe for Comfort*
*The* LOGAN SHOE SHOP
334 Main Street

THE WHALEN DRESS SHOP
Dresses—Coats—Suits
170 Court St. Young Bldg.

KESER'S FLOWER SHOP
170 COURT STREET Phone 1515

### NEW BRITAIN

HELEN PHILLIPS
BOOKS GIFTS
STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

*DESCO*
is Dry Cleaning at Its Best
UNION LAUNDRY CO.
266 ARCH ST. Phone 904

Smoothtop Gas Ranges
*Save gas and are so easy to keep clean*
A. A. MILLS
Phones 5100-5101 66 West Main St.
*Plumbing, Heating & Sheet Metal Work*

### NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Jerusalem Potteries, Persian Prints Oriental Jewelry and Odd Gifts
KISMET GIFT SHOP
245 ELM STREET

M. H. KEBABIAN
*IMPORTER*
*Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs*
EXPERT REPAIRING and WASHING
71 ELM STREET COLONY 535

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
*1824—A Century of Service—1924*

JOHN BROWN, INC.
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MORY'S BAKERY
*Quality Bakers since 1888*
DELICATESSEN
*Monarch Brand Groceries*
392 STATE STREET Colony 528

Cherry Blossom Tea Room
Breakfast, Luncheon
Afternoon Tea, Dinner
T. SHIMIZU
38 High Street Lib. 2608

Walk-Over
*Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

BEACH and GORMAN
*Exclusive Hair Dressing*
Established 1906
956 Chapel St. Liberty 4544

*The* BOOKSHOP Inc.
*Books for Everybody*
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

"LEE TIRES"
Vulcanizing—Battery Service
Gas—Oil—Greasing
RALPH J. WELTER
685 Chapel Street Liberty 8254

BLUE AND WHITE
ELI TAXI
Colony 8100
Reliable Drivers Courteous

*SHOE REPAIRING*
*HAT RENOVATING*
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE ST. Colony 800

The Beauty Shoppe
JEAN PROVOST MAUDE GREER
Circuline Permanent Wave, $8
450 First Avenue, West Haven
Telephone West 1934

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Connecticut

### NEW HAVEN (Continued)

*"The Live Store"*
53rd Anniversary

In appreciation of your faithful patronage, we are offering a birthday gift by values in our three departments which will please every purchaser.

Men's Furnishings
Men's Clothing
Boys' Clothing

J. JOHNSON & SONS
*"The Live Store"*
85-89 CHURCH STREET

BATHING SUITS
We are selling agents for the celebrated SPALDING and JANTZEN Bathing Suits for Men, Women and Children.
All Colors and Styles
*The* A. E. ALLING RUBBER COMPANY
Phone Liberty 5499 7-9-13 Church

*The Sports Shop Serves You*
—with new feather-weight jersey suits, $16.50.
—with cardigan jackets, $5.95
—with Chanel sweaters, $2.95
—and pleated skirts, $5
*Second Floor*
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

The Cafeteria
THE LONGLEY COMPANY
187 Orange St. *Open Week Days*
7 to 10 a. m., 11 to 2 p. m., 5 to 7:30 p. m.
Sundays, 12 noon to 8 p. m.
A Menu Especially Arranged to Please Sunday Patrons.

HARRIS-HART CO.
*Fancy Ice Cream*
and
*Frozen Desserts*
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

The Hamden Lumber & Coal Co.
*"Our Motto"*
*Clean Coal, Clean Delivery*
Let us Service your Heating Plant, Insuring you the best operating result.
For Information, 'Phone Hamden 502

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

*Telegraph Delivery Everywhere*
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

THE WHAPLES-BULLIS COMPANY
*Printers*
86-90 CROWN STREET
Phone Liberty 6005

### NEW LONDON

Peterson Inc. NEW LONDON CONN.
*Confectioners and Caterers*
Luncheons from 12 to 2:30
Mail Orders Filled.
Our Best Mixture is $1.25 a Pound

*GOWNS* *LINGERIE*
*The* WOMAN'S SHOPPE
Featuring "Blackshire" Modes for Women
Tel. 9518 236 State Street

*Sporting Goods Store*
Everything for Tennis
Golf—Swimming—Baseball
CROWN BLDG. STATE STREET

E. D. STEELE, Inc.
*Stein-Bloch Clothes*
*Men's and Boys' Furnishings*
227 STATE STREET

The Green Bay Tree
*Luncheon Tea Dinner*
Corner Church and Meridian Streets
Y. W. C. A. Building Dial 5642

### NORWALK

The Norwalk Electrical Company
*Norwalk's Foremost Electrical Contractor and Dealer*
Agents for Stromberg-Carlson
Kolster and Crosley Radio
Any set installed on approval
20 NORTH MAIN STREET Tel. 2978
SOUTH NORWALK

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Connecticut

### NORWALK (Continued)

ARCH PRESERVER
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

TRISTRAM & HYATT
*Leading Dry Goods Store*
For prompt attention place with us your order for J. & J. Cash's woven label names.
NORWALK, CONN.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
*Artistic Home Furnishings*
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

K. A. POLHEMUS
*Milliner*
61 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn

*HARRIS & GANS CO.*
*COAL*
*FUEL & FURNACE OIL*
QUALITY and SERVICE
68 Water St., So. Norwalk Phone 721
9 Commerce St., Norwalk Phone 5153

A Mutual Savings Bank
Assets over $8,000,000
Safe Deposit Boxes
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONN.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

### STAMFORD

Telephone 2294

MARY BROWN
*FROCKS*
*GOWNS*
276 Main St., Stamford, Conn.
Telephone Stamford 1634-1635

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Grocery Stores
22 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Near Broad Street

HORACE W. HARDING
*REALTOR*
Real Estate Insurance
Builder Mortgage Loans
Tel. 4264 54 Park Place, Stamford, Conn.

*"Always on the Square"*
SQUARE SILK SHOP
Silks—Velvets—Dress Goods
140 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Telephone Stamford 987

The Courtney Shop
*SPORTS WEAR* *MILLINERY*
*FROCKS* *GOWNS*
Tel. 4357 30 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Connecticut

### STAMFORD (Continued)

SUMMER STORE SCHEDULE
8:30 to 5:30 P. M.
During June, July and August
*Mail and Telephone Orders Filled*
Stamford Phone 71
Norwalk Telephone 4570
The C. O. Miller Co.
Atlantic Square Stamford, Conn.
Established 1868

THE FRENCH MILLINERY SHOP
459 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.
*Hats, Sport Dresses, Novelties*
Tel. 1672-3

Sicaelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
*DRY GOODS*
*and Women's Apparel*
Telephone 6000

The Grey Beauty Parlor
*MARCEL AND PERMANENT WAVING*
For appointments, Telephone 1055
432 MAIN ST. Spelke Building

Rochlin *and* Hofman Market
MEATS, PROVISIONS & GROCERIES
Cor. Franklin and North Sts.
Tel. 965 Stamford, Conn.
*FREE DELIVERY*

### STRATFORD

PRISCILLA
*"On the Main Highway"*
Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

### WATERBURY

Mitchell Beauty Shop
44 East Main St. Phone 1644
*PERMANENT WAVING*
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting by Mr. Guerrera, formerly of Howland-Hughes Beauty Parlor.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONN
*The Store for the Home Dressmaker*
Agents for Vogue and Pictorial Review Patterns
Extensive lines of high-class silks and wash goods.

Hard Maple Porch Rocker, Special $1.95
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 Waterbury, Conn.

THE CANDY SHOP
36 East Main Street
Waterbury, Conn.

*Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work*
The PEERLESS LAUNDRY
146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET
NAUGATUCK, CONN.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Connecticut

### WATERBURY (Continued)

Kickernick
BLOOMER
Style No. 2060
Made to fit every posture without binding or straining. Does not bunch or bind. Elastic or cuff knee. In Rayon.....$2.95
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
The Arch Preserver Shoe Shop
184 Grand Street, Waterbury, Conn.

E. MINICUCCI
*CUSTOM TAILOR*
Fancy Cleaners and Dyers
326 East Main St. Phone 1342

JANE KELLY Inc.
*Stationers Gift Shop*
*Engraving*
106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

DEAN
*The Florist*
68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

*Maryland*

### BALTIMORE

Office Phone: University 2179
W. R. MARTIN
136 West Twenty-Fifth Street
I specialize in Steam and Hot Water Heat Plumbing and Heating
Tin Roofing and Spouting Stove and Furnace Work

N. HESS' SONS
*Shoes for the Family*
8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore

*New York*

### ALBANY

W. M. Whitney & Co.
*Feature*
*KAYSER SLIPPER HEEL HOSIERY*
Showing all the new colors in all sizes.
*New Department on Main Floor*

MUHLFELDER'S, INC.
55 North Pearl Street
Are Showing
Exclusive Assortment of
Millinery
Dresses Shoes
Accessories

*THE SAV-U-TIME*
Water Heater Control
Saves you time and effort of running up and down stairs to light your heater. A telephone call will bring our booklet.
MAIN 4315-M
HOWARD DEITZ, Distributor
10 Hurlbut Street, Albany, N. Y.

*Everything Electrical*
Fixtures, Appliances, Supplies
For Electric Service, Where You Want It and When You Want It
Insist on Red Seal
C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.
80 Maiden Lane

HARVEY A. DWIGHT
*Masons' Building Supplies*
147 DONGAN AVE.
Phones Main 1110 and 9990

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
BROADWAY
*"Furniture of Character"*

*WATCHES* *DIAMONDS*
*CLOCKS* *SILVERWARE*
*"The Hall Mark Jeweler"*
Frederick P. D. Jennings
115 NORTH PEARL STREET

F. F. Crannell Lumber Co.
North Ferry and Water Sts.
*Dealers in Lumber, Hardware, Interior Finish, Roofings, etc.*

COAL—COKE
Masons' Building Supplies
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
PLANT NO. 1 PLANT NO. 2
MAIN 999 WEST 7744

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires—Sinclair Gas
Opaline Oil—Storage—Accessories
Washing
351 Hudson Ave. Tel. Main 4884

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### ALBANY (Continued)

*"THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER in the WORLD"*
That is the title of our new, illustrated booklet which tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.



4½%
Assets over $35,000,000.00 and over 50,000 Depositors.
Christmas & Vacation Clubs—Join Anytime.
*"Albany's Only 9 to 5 o'clock Bank"*
The National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

Wedding Gifts in Profusion
Practical and ornamental articles for personal use or the new home—to carry your sentiments perfectly, are here in the lavish variety that adds zest to selection—
*Linens, Oriental Rugs, China, Objets d'Art, Lamps, Clocks — and almost everything one might desire.*
John G. Myers Co.
37-41 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Boyce & Milwain
66-68 STATE STREET

*A Straw Shows Which Way the Wind Blows!*
We have an exclusive line of Straw Hats
$2.00—$15.00

Cantilever Shoe
Sizes 2-10 Widths AAAA-E
Expert Fitting
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP INC.
65 Columbia Street
Above North Pearl Street

*Roses* *Orchids*
Flowers for All Occasions
*PLANTS* *CUT FLOWERS*
*EVERGREENS*
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.
Danker FLORIST
40-42 Maiden Lane

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
*New Apparel for Spring*
Women's Coats, Dresses, Shoes, Accessories, Men's Coats, Suits, Furnishings

McManus & Riley
49-51 State Street
*"Where the Smart Styles Come From"*

Hewett's Silk Shop
*"Silks and Woolens"*
Hewett's cutting and pin-fitting service simplifies the making of your frocks so that you cannot go wrong. The charge is nominal.
*TRUTH ALWAYS—FACTS ONLY*
80-82 NORTH PEARL STREET

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
*General Insurance*
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.
Phone Main 6471

### BUFFALO

Walk-Over
SHOES
For Men and Women
505-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Printing
Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc.
To Meet Your Requirements
*Seneca 0759*
Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
457 Washington St. Mark Hubbell, Pres.

Flowers and Plants
*For Every Occasion*
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cresnt 5980
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

SAMUEL BLOOM
MERCHANT TAILOR
$35 and Up
172 FRANKLIN STREET
Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706

WIESE, Florist
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

### CORTLAND

*Call on us in our new store and see our fixture room, especially the booth decorated with Belgian Tile.*
TYLER & EDGBERT
*ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS*
Phone 1367 31 Central Ave.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### CORTLAND (Continued)

MAXSON & STARIN
*COAL and BUILDING MATERIAL*
Phone Homer 143

### ELMIRA

*Patronize the*
SERV-GROCER AVE
*in your neighborhood*

Gosper-Kelly & O'Shea
Incorporated
*Shoes and Hosiery*
108-110 W. Water Street
ELMIRA, N. Y.

The Gorton Company
107 E. WATER STREET
*Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop*

*When in Elmira Visit*
TEPPER BROTHERS
*Quality Merchandise!*
*Lower Prices!*

*Pay Cash—It Pays*
*TRY IT*
WERDENBERG'S
*Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys*
200 WEST WATER ST.

*Stop in*
RHOADES GROCERY
513 Park Place Phone 4449
*"The Busiest Store in Town"*

### FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS
GENERAL INSURANCE
*Real Estate—Investment Bonds*
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

### ITHACA

Beechnut Foods
*are Pure, Clean, Reliable and Have Honest Values*
We are always pleased to recommend them to our trade.
ATWATER'S
*The Store With Everything to Eat*
ITHACA, N. Y.

Insurance Counsellors
*In All Branches*
I. E. DENNIS
*and* ASSOCIATES
Phone 2515 306 E. State St.

The Crance Shoppe
*Smart Hats and Dresses*
324 E. STATE ST. Phone 9583

GREEN LANTERN TEA ROOM
140 E. State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.
Up one flight. Phone 6754

MARINELLO SHOP
*Eugene Permanent Waving*
White and Gray Hair Permanents a Specialty
Dial 4731 405 College Ave.

### JAMESTOWN

The Dinner Bell Coffee Shop
CHOP SUEY, CHICKEN AND STEAK DINNERS
LUNCHES, SALADS, SANDWICHES
Tourists Welcomed.
Parties by Appointment.
Tel. 9-F-2 Warren-Jamestown Road
FENTONVILLE, N. Y.
*Hostesses:*
Mrs. W. J. Moore Mrs. Rose Howard

NELSON'S STORE *of* SPECIALTY SHOPS
We especially feature
Gordon Hosiery, Gordon Underwear, Forest Mills Underwear, Ireland's Gloves, Shamrock Linens, and Jack Tar Togs for Kiddies
*The store that gives most of the best for the least*
106-110 East 2nd, Jamestown, N. Y.

38 MAIN STREET
FREDONIA, N. Y.

The House of Burnett
*The Clothes Shop for Women*
308 MAIN STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

BASSETT
*Square Deal Jeweler*
302 Main Street

FIVE POINT GROCETERIA
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets
Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
JOSEPH R. ROGERS

EUGENE B. CADWELL
*INSURANCE BROKER*
8 EAST 4th ST., JAMESTOWN

WOOD & ANDERSON
710 NORTH MAIN STREET
*Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, etc.*
FREE DELIVERY

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IS FOR SALE IN

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport—Bridgeport News Co., 24-250 Middle St.
Glenbrook—Frank C. Gross, 822 Hope St.
Greenwich—Union News Stand; P. & A. Bresslow, 380 Greenwich Ave.; Marks Bros., 42 Greenwich Ave.; The Quill, 34 East Putnam Ave.
Hartford—Bond Hotel, 320 Asylum St.; Foster's Shop, 697 Main St.; Steinmeyer's Shop, 31 Pearl St.; Palmer's Store, Asylum and High Sts.; Jim's, 105 Asylum St.; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station; Jack Berman's News Stand, Main and State Sts.
Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
Middletown—Hazen's Book Store, 238 Main St.
New Britain—The Quality Shop, 56 West Main St.
New Canaan—B. Chrystal.
New Haven—A. B. Norman News Stand, 1132 Chapel St.; Thos. E. Powell, Powell Bldg., News Shop; Hotel Taft News Stand; P. J. Ring, 217 Elm St.; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
New London—The Bookshop, Inc.
New Milford—P. M. Cassidy.
Norwalk—The Benedict Co.
Ridgefield—H. J. Myers News Stand, 86 Main St.
Rockville—P. A. Randall's News Stand.
Sound Beach—Ben Davis.
South Norwalk—Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
Stamford—Union News; Harry Karp's News Stand, 411 Main St; Edward Abrams, 33 Bank St.
Terryville—A. H. Lister.
Waterbury—Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place
West Hartford—Allen B. Judd Co.

NEW YORK
Albany—The Ten Eyck Hotel, State St.; W. J. Caulson & Co., State St. and Broadway; Union News Stand No. 1, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Hotel Wellington News Stand, 136 State St; Wemple's News Stand, 447 Madison Ave.; DeWitt Clinton Hotel News Stand.
Amsterdam—E. J. Moore's News Stand, 40 Market St.
Auburn—Koon Bros., 121 Genesee St.; Clinton B. Ferguson, 6 Dill St.
Baldwin, L. I.—M. Hartman, 11 South Grand Ave.
Bayside, L. I.—J. B. Adelstein; H. Gelbaum.
Binghamton—Security Mutual Bldg. News Stand Court House Sq.
Bronxville—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Lichtenberg's News Stand, 76 Pondfield Road.
Buffalo—Union News Co., New York Central Station; Statler Hotel, Niagara Square; Lafayette Hotel, Washington and Clinton Sts.; Buffalo Hotel, Washington and Swan Sts.; Ford Hotel, Delaware Ave. and Cary Sts.; Hotel Touraine, 274 Delaware Ave.; Hotel Lenox, 140 North St.; F. Lorenno, Main and Perry Sts.; L. Ranallo, Main and Exchange Sts.; Joe Mullin, Main and Swan Sts.; F. Tomasulo, Main and South Division Sts.; Geo. Hubbard, Main and Clinton Sts.; Thos McCarthy, Main and Court Sts.; Leo Riforgieto, Main and Court Sts.; Billy Teresi, Main and Genesee Sts.; P. Dipasquale, West Chippewa and Franklin Sts.; Anton Autolina, West Eagle and Franklin Sts.; R. J. Seidenberg Co., Ellicott Sq.; Oliver Clock, Brisbane Bldg.; New York Tel. Bldg.; Walbridge Bldg.; L. A. Griffith, 2189 Seneca St.; The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. Station.
Dobbs Ferry—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R.
College Point, L. I.—John Kane; Steinberg & Kellerman, 303 Thirteenth St.
Douglaston, L. I.; C. Held.
East Rockaway, L. I.—J. Friedman, East Rockaway R. R. Station; J. Friedman, Main St.
Elmira—Main Street Book Store, 112 North Main St.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—M. Malvin, Mott Ave.; Long Island News Co.; Union News Stand.
Flushing—Irving Wolf, Broadway; L. Rosenblum; John Schenck, 32 Broadway; Harry Perlmutter, Barton Place; Murray Hill News Co., 311 Madison Ave.
Fulton—Empire State Railway Co., South 1st St.
Garden City—Day's News Stand, 89 Franklin St.; Union News Stand.
Gloversville—Swan's News Room, Main and Washington Sts.
Great Neck, L. I.—Bushnack & Berliner, Railroad Station; Elmer C. Olsen, 355 Middle Neck Rd.
Hastings-on-Hudson—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Hempstead, L. I.—Louis Mehrtens, 157 Henry St.; Morris Cohen, 200 Front St.; Union News Stand; Ashdown & Lang, Main St.
Irvington—Becker & Mossman, 57 Main St.
Ithaca—Mayer's News Agency, 208 East State St.
Jamaica—Waiting Room News Stand, Main Station L. I. R. R.; Frank Schellinger, Union Hall St. Station, L. I. R. R.; Shiper's Stand, 160th St. and Jamaica Ave.
Jamestown—The Humphrey House; Mason News Co., 122 Cherry St.; Hotel Jamestown News Stand; Hotel Samuels News Stand.
Katonah—Frank Gumboldt.
Kenmore—Kenmore Book Shop, 2827 Delaware Ave.; J. C. Daley, 3024 Delaware Ave., Corner Washington; Geo. W. Annis, 2890 Delaware Ave., Corner Lincoln Blvd.; O. R. Sonesson, 1297 Kenmore Ave.
Kingston—Kirkland Hotel News Stand, 2 Main St.
Little Neck, L. I.—J. Hartman, Broadway.
Lynbrook—Julius Epstein, 53 Atlantic Ave.; I. & J. Gnatowsky, 26 Atlantic Ave.
Manhasset, L. I.—B. Gibson.
Medina—F. W. Curvin, 420 Main St.
Mineola, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Mount Vernon—The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. at Main Station, entrance at 3rd Ave. to Main Station; Columbus Ave. Station; Pelham Station; Vito Federici, Columbus Ave. R. R. Station.
Murray Hill, L. I.—Murray Hill News Co.
Nassau, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Newburgh—Palatine Hotel, Grand St.
New Rochelle—Union News Stand, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Station; Union News Stands, Webster Ave. and North Ave. Stations, N. Y., W. & B. Ry.
New York City—The Christian Science Monitor is for sale at more than 250 surface news stands in Greater New York; at the Grand Central, Pennsylvania and Hudson Terminals, and at all Christian Science Reading Rooms.
Oneida—Galbraith Bros., 111 Lenox Ave.
Ossining—Union News Stand.
Patchogue, L. I.—Robert Michnoff, stationer, 10 South Ocean Ave.
Pelham—Union News Co.
Pleasantville—Oxman & Weinstock.
Port Chester—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; Rudy's Store, 140½ Irving Ave.
Port Washington, L. I.—M. Kaplan, 62 Main St.; B. Horowitz.
Queens, L. I.—M. Dines, Jerico Road.
Rochester—Manson News Agency; Union News Company, New York Central Station; J. Syracusa, Main Street, East, and Franklin St.; J. Syracusa, Main St., East, and Elm St.; J. Syracusa, Main St., East, and East Ave.; Hotel Seneca Clinton Ave. South; I. Schwartz, Main St., East, and Clinton Ave., South; H. Rickles, Main St., East, and Clinton Ave., South; Frank Andino, Main St., East, and South Ave.; Lehigh Valley R. R. News Stand, Court St.; Hotel Rochester, Main St. West; Powers Hotel, Main St., West; L. B. Lazarus, Powers Arcade, Main St., West; M. Blair, Main St., West, and State St.; Van Barnes, Main St. East, and State St.; N. Francis, Main St., West, and Exchange St.; B. Walenitz, Main St., East, and Exchange St.; H. Lipsky, State St.; Jack Wishman, Court St. and Clinton Ave. South; Russo Bros., South Ave. and Ely St.; W. H. Earl, 45 Elm St.; A. H. Maller, 473 Monroe Ave., Triangle Store North and Franklin Sts.
Rockville Centre—Montauk Stationery Store, Merrick Road; Union News Stand.
Roosevelt—Samuel Nathan.
Rockaway—Rockaway News Co., Main St.
Rye—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; King & Goldenberg, Purchase St.; A. Myers, 57 Purchase St.
Salamanca—Swan's News Room.
Schenectady—Hotel Van Curler News Stand; Cherry's News Room, 514 State St.
Syracuse — Onondaga Hotel News Stand; Hotel Syracuse News Stand.
Tarrytown—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Troy—E. J. Sutliff, 86 Third St.; M. A. Bloomfield, Broadway; Hotel Troy News Stand.
Utica—Hotel Utica News Stand, La Fayette and Seneca Sts.; Hotel Martin News Stand, Bleecker St.; Frank T. Riley 328 Genesee St.; Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Valley Stream—Gus Gilman, 112 Rockaway Ave.
White Plains—Union News Stand, Westchester Ave.; Plofsky Bros., 149 Main St.; N. Kingslinger, 4 East Post Road; Union News Stand No. 3, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Woodstock—Elwyn's News Store; The News Shop.
Yonkers—N. Berkowitz, 12 Manor House Sq.; C. M. Friedson, 38 Lawrence St.; Union News Stand, Glenwood.

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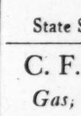
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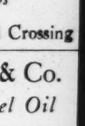
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# DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Liquor Money**

Government liquor stores in Vancouver, B. C., have sold $43,000,000 worth of liquor during their six years of operation. This amount, according to the Everett News, would build 10,000 new homes, averaging $3000 each, and supply each home with the following: $700 for furnishings, $200 for clothing, $100 for groceries, $100 for radio, $46 for milk, $40 for an insurance policy, $44 for amusements, $20 for fuel, and $50 in the savings bank.

**Macon (Ga.) Telegraph:** The mark of statesmanship in these piping times is the ability to make a one-sentence statement that can be read about 40 different ways.

**Conservation in Japan**

Recognition of the beneficial influence of forests in retarding soil erosion has been carried far into the mountainous regions of Japan. The Empire now has more than 350,000 parcels of protection forests under public control, covering more than 4,500,000 acres.




TRISTAN DA CUNHA
No trees or flowers grow in Tristan da Cunha, an island in the South Atlantic, and nothing built of wood withstands the fierceness of the gales.

**Wichita Eagle:** That electric telescope which it is claimed will magnify a star a million times has nothing on a Hollywood press agent.

**Ford, G. M., and C.-D.**

With the recent Chrysler-Dodge consolidation, the production of approximately 80 per cent of the automobiles is now in the hands of three organizations.

**Atlanta Constitution:** A girl who would like to be seen in something that nobody else wears should try a pair of cotton stockings.

**Onions Not First**

Bermuda, famed for its onions, has but 74 acres now devoted to this product; lilies are grown on 76 acres, bananas on 83, and potatoes on 650 acres.

**Longview Daily News:** Men are creatures who cut down great trees to make room for a city, and they plant little saplings to beautify it.

**Italy's Automobiles**

Italy now has 160,320 automobiles, one for every 250 persons.

**Worcester Telegram:** Despite the progress in aviation, there are still 5280 feet in every mile.

## The Monitor Reader

| | Check Those You Can Answer |
|---|---|
| 1. What is the derivation of "hypothesis"?—*A Word a Day* | 10 |
| 2. What is the significance of a nation's flag?—*Flag Day Article* | 10 |
| 3. To what reason is women's dislike for cooking ascribed by Dorothy Dix?—*Sayings* | 10 |
| 4. How should one read?—*Bookman's Holiday* | 10 |
| 5. How can the discarded silk dress be utilized?—*Fashions and Crafts Page* | 10 |
| 6. When was the first public protest made against the excessive use of money in presidential elections?—*Editorial* | 10 |
| 7. How long would it have taken the Lincoln family to reach Illinois if they had stopped at all the taverns and cabins which claim to have granted overnight hospitality to the travelers?—*Odds and Ends* | 10 |
| 8. What are the "new wrinkles" for clothes this spring?—*Fashions and Crafts Page* | 10 |
| 9. Why is the increased tax on automobiles in Switzerland a short-sighted policy?—*Notes from Geneva* | 10 |
| 10. How is the fundamental which underlies poetry defined?—*Book Page* | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

*Ubiquitous*

This seems to be a puzzling word to some people, but when it is recalled that the Latin **ubique** means everywhere, the problem of general meaning is solved.

Something that is everywhere and possesses power to exist always without beginning or end is omnipresent. As omnipresent is almost too sacred a word to be used frivolously, the word ubiquitous is ours to do with as we please. It had a good start, but as happens with many serious words, time has wrought a strange degeneration of meaning.

In the case of ubiquitous as a figure of humorous exaggeration it may apply to something which turns up almost everywhere and at amusingly frequent intervals, or which apparently cannot be gotten rid of.

U-biq'-ui-tous stresses the second syllable and the whole sounds like u-bik'-wi-tus. Sound the **u** as in unite, both **i**'s as in it, **u** as in circus.

"Our plans were frustrated by the ubiquitous porter."

*Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## What They Say

**Julia W. Wolfe:** "One of the characteristics of a large and generous nature is the power of appreciating excellence in other people, of recognizing good work wherever it is done, and of taking the same sort of joy in it as if done by oneself."

**Sir John Simon:** "There is more joy in Fleet Street over one Parliamentarian who insults the Speaker than over ninety and nine honorable members who are in no need of being suspended."

**Henry Ford:** "In order to make the utmost profit it is necessary to have more than a satisfied customer; it is necessary to have a prosperous customer."

**Ralph B. Clark:** "Promptness in getting work done, whether it is of a public or private nature, is one of a man's biggest assets."

**Lady Astor:** "Drink has caused more misery than any other one thing in the world."

## In Lighter Vein

**Encouragement**

The man who tried to row across the Atlantic in a rowboat was rescued before he had got very far from Europe. The trouble with him was, he didn't take along a charming lady passenger to say, at intervals: "My, but you're strong! I bet you were a fine oarsman in college."—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

**Mistaken Identity**

Judge (at a contest for the most ridiculously dressed persons): "Now here is a candidate for the prize!"

Woman (indignantly): "I'm not in the contest, sir!"



—Passing Show

Molly: "Is your dog a good watchdog at night?"

Jack: "You bet he is. Why, at the least noise you've only to waken him and he barks awfully!"

**Unsuccessful**

Politician: "As a supporter of Senator —— no doubt you received a nice berth at the capital?"

Disappointed Office Seeker: "Yes—he gave me a wide one!"

**Harvard Students**

Flapper (examining set of Harvard Classics): "Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Aristotle, Goldsmith! Gracious, I didn't realize all those people went to Harvard!"—*Life.*

**Adapted**

City Slicker: "What does your son do?"

Farmer: "He's a bootblack in the city."

"Oh, I see, you make hay while the son shines."—*Purple Cow.*

## A Thought for Today

*HE WHO wants to accomplish something does not achieve it by scolding about the wrong, but by endeavoring to do right.*—GOETHE

# The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

### *Percy and Edward Go to the Circus*

"THIS is a wide, wide world," said Uncle Peter, "so it is not surprising that Percy Pig's Uncle Henry Pig had never met Edward Elephant's Uncle John Elephant."

"I s'pose they lived in different places," said Jimmie.

"Tell us a story about them," said Jennie.

"And about Percy and Edward," said Jimmie.

"You know what a circus is?" said Uncle Peter.

"Of course we do," said Jennie and Jimmie.

"It was about a day or two before a circus was coming to the town where the Pigs and the Elephants lived," said Uncle Peter, "when who should come to visit the Pigs but Mr. Pig's brother Henry, and who should come to visit the Elephants but Mr. Elephant's brother John. These were both very fine uncles, who knew just how an uncle should conduct himself, so, as soon as he knew the circus was coming, the first thought of each uncle was to take his little nephew to the circus."

"I guess Percy and Edward would want to go to the circus together," said Jimmie.

"You are perfectly right," said Uncle Peter. "Neither Percy nor Edward would wish to go without the other. When Uncle John Elephant asked Edward if he would like to go to the circus, Edward said, 'Yes, Uncle John,' and then he stood first on one foot and then on the other, and finally he said, 'But, oh, Uncle John, I'd much rather you would take Percy.'

"And when Uncle Henry Pig asked Percy if he would like to go to the circus, Percy said, 'Yes, Uncle Henry.' And then he stood first on one foot and then on the other, and at last he said, 'But, oh, Uncle Henry, I'd much rather you would take Edward.'

"I should think their uncles would have been surprised," said Jennie.

"Uncle John Elephant was the most surprised," said Uncle Peter, "because he lived so far away he had never before heard of Percy Pig. But Uncle Henry wasn't so much surprised because he knew about Edward Elephant and what good friends Percy Pig and Edward Elephant were. Uncle Henry said at once, with great heartiness, 'We will take Edward. Go and invite him.' And as soon as he knew about Percy, Uncle John said, with equal heartiness, 'We will take Percy. Go at once, Edward, and invite Percy.'

"So Edward Elephant hurried to invite Percy Pig to go to the circus with Uncle John, and Percy Pig hurried to invite Edward Elephant to go to the circus with Uncle Henry. Edward ran and Percy ran and they met just half way between their two houses.

"'Oh, Percy,' cried Edward, and 'Oh, Edward,' cried Percy, 'and my uncle invites you to go to the circus with us,' cried Edward and Percy together."

"I don't see how they could both go with each uncle," said Jennie.

"Neither did Percy and Edward at first. And then they both had a bright idea. 'I'll ask Uncle Henry,' said Percy, 'to take us in the afternoon.' 'I'll ask Uncle John,' said Edward, 'to take us in the evening.' 'In that way,' said Percy. 'We shall go twice the same day,' said Edward.

"But after they had suggested this bright idea to their uncles, their uncles talked with each other over the telephone, and, when the circus came they all went together in the afternoon, Uncle John and Uncle Henry, Percy and Edward. Uncle Henry took Edward, and Uncle John took Percy."

### *The Outdoor Boy*

When you have selected a name for your scout cabin in the woods, what better method of making a sign to hang near it, than to use your own craftsmanship on the rustic materials you find close by?

Suppose your cabin is near a tall pine tree that stands out among the oaks and birches. Perhaps you have decided on "Lone Pine" as the name of your cabin. A signboard, long and slender like the pine tree itself would be appropriate. Hang it upon the limb of the tree, and beginning at the top of the board paint the slender letters downward in gray-green, the color of the needles.

The rugged, massive oak offers interesting possibilities for your "name-plate." A slab four or five inches wide can be sawed (or better still, hewn) at an angle of 20 degrees, from an oak log—leaving the bark on, of course. The letters may be formed of half-rounds of small-sized branches or twigs, carefully selected as to suitable curves, and nailed in an invisible way with finishing nails upon the surface of the slab. This board should be hung by iron chains from an out-sweeping branch of a tree that is near your door.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog







### *Dividends From Honesty*

Newark, Del.

THE train bound for Philadelphia was well filled, and the hurried conductor forgot to collect fare from a woman passenger. She had a 10-trip ticket from here to Wilmington, another from Wilmington to Philadelphia. Each time the conductor passed her by. If she had said nothing, she would have saved a little more than a dollar, and she looked as if she needed it.

But she stopped him, finally, as he passed, smiled as she held forth her tickets and said, "You nearly forgot me." All saw a surprised and pleased look leap into his tired eyes. He thanked her and went on in great good humor.

The incident seemed to charge the atmosphere with thoughtfulness. A mother with two small children came into the coach. No seats for two were vacant. She put the older of the two children, a boy of four years, with another woman several seats removed from her, from which place he watched her anxiously as she settled herself with the little girl on her lap. The woman with whom he sat and the one with whom his mother sat saw the situation, exchanged meaning glances, then insisted on sitting together, so that the mother might have her children on the seat with her.

The conductor saw the transfer, beamed approval, and then a happy thought came to him. He took the mother's ticket and, instead of giving her the check which indicated that her ticket had been taken, he tore it in two and gave half to each child. Both exchanged wondering glances! Then they sat up very importantly, holding the checks.

Much to their delight and to the interest of their fellow travelers the conductor returned frequently to punch the checks. The children did not grow restless on the trip; they were kept on the alert, holding fast to the little blue slips which at any moment might be demanded for a fresh punch.

Each incident was perhaps trivial in itself, but served to brighten the day for a group of people, each of whom no doubt carried away an increased desire to serve. And a little expression of honesty had started it all.

### *Brotherhood*

MRS. L. B., Carmel, N. Y., shares with the Sundial the quiet beneficence of a family which undertook to supply winter clothing and Christmas cheer to a family in which there were nine children. The need was uncovered when a young girl was asked if she would make a dress for a blind girl. The mother of the former investigated the case, and she reported conditions to her own family of seven children. Each child was so eager to share some article of clothing and toys, that the needs of the larger family were soon met.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1928

*"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*Editorial Board*

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# EDITORIALS

## Mussolini on International Treaties

AS A political philosopher, Signor Mussolini is not of the same school as John Stuart Mill. Yet one paragraph of the Premier's recent speech on foreign politics was a modern application of a doctrine preached by the English philosopher nearly sixty years ago. In an article on "Treaty Obligations" published in the Fortnightly Review in 1870, Mill argued that international agreements should contain provisions for their modification as new problems arose; that treaties should not put the world in a strait-jacket, for the world is not static. Treaties are not eternal, said Mussolini; they should be revised as occasion warrants, and he suggested that the period between 1935 and 1940 would be particularly critical, for then several matters covered by the peace treaties will be ripe for discussion, and new arrangements will have to be negotiated.

Mill wrote his article because at the time there was evident a marked disregard of treaty obligations, chiefly by Russia, and in some cases justifiably. The Congress of European States had, in 1814 and 1815, agreed upon a set of treaties which regulated the external and some of the internal affairs of European nations. Imposed by victorious states at the conclusion of a war, the terms of the engagements depended on the interest and relative strength at the time of the victors and the vanquished. Alterations took place in these elements, the powers began to refuse to regard provisions that displeased them, and in some cases public opinion sustained this action. When disregard, however, is justifiable and condoned, the effect is bad, for a general distrust of treaties is engendered. Mill covered the question thus:

> What means, then, are there of reconciling, in the greatest practical degree, the inviolability of treaties and the sanctity of national faith, with the undoubted fact that treaties are not always fit to be kept, while yet those who have imposed them upon others weaker than themselves are not likely, if they retain confidence in their own strength, to grant a release from them? To effect this reconcilement, so far as it is capable of being effected, nations should be willing to abide by two rules. They should abstain from imposing conditions which, on any just and reasonable view of human affairs, cannot be expected to be kept. They should conclude their treaties as commercial treaties are usually concluded—only for a term of years.

President Wilson doubtless had something of the sort in thought when he referred to the Covenant of the League of Nations as "a vehicle of life." Machinery of international co-operation at Geneva can be a machinery of readjustment. Mussolini's speech gave the League rather half-hearted support: "The truth is, Italy participates in the League of Nations with the conviction that it has been useful on many past occasions and can again be useful in the future." A chance of great usefulness will come in 1935, when certain obsolete sections of the peace treaties must be reconsidered.

The Italian Premier's speech covered a number of specific problems of Italian foreign policy. Il Duce dealt with his country's relations with all the other countries of the world. His speech was remarkable in that it was couched in more moderate and pacific terms than is sometimes the case with his utterances. What he said on current international questions was important, but of even greater importance was his pronouncement on the necessity of future changes in existing agreements between European nations.

## Safeguarding the Reserve

CARTER GLASS, Senator from Virginia, has been one of the outstanding critics of the recent policies of the Federal Reserve Board. He goes much farther than some of the other critics, in that he charges that influence has been exercised and that the policies of the board in regard to the fixing of discount rates and of controlling brokers' loans have been wrong in their intent. A review of these charges has recently been published under Senator Glass's name in a current banking magazine. It is opportune in that the subject has been given some study by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which is alleged to be planning a special report on the subject of the federal reserve system. Out of all of this is expected to grow some recommendations for amendments to the basic law.

Some critics of the board have been more radical than even Senator Glass sought to be. In reopening the subject in Congress, very naturally much unwarranted criticism will be forthcoming along with the conservative appraisal. But in the avalanche of talk there is bound to come to light the crystal of truth regarding the effective working of the federal reserve system. The board in Washington is too frequently left to carry the burden of criticism because it is the advertised head of the system. Yet, as very properly contended by its members, the board is not permitted under the law to initiate sharply drawn policies as it is, under the statute, a regulatory body endeavoring to guide the affairs of the federal reserve banks in such a way as to provide adequate banking facilities for the commercial needs of the country as a whole.

There may be some who criticize the rediscount policy because they are not in sympathy with the general intent of the authorities to effect a redistribution of the gold reserve. The direction to lower the rediscount rate so as to make it easier for the European central banks to drain off some of this surplus stock was not a policy initiated or determined upon firstly by the Federal Reserve Board. It was a policy arrived at only after full and free discussion was had by the twelve federal reserve banks in consultation with members of the board. It was a policy arrived at only after the full facts and figures had been presented as to the emergency needs of the European countries whose financial stability was then slipping because of their inability to make payments in gold. Likewise the restraining influences on credit extension which are alleged to have inspired wild speculation in the stock market and increases in brokers' loans have been much easier to criticize than to control. Drastic rein has been called on the extension of such loans, but it has not entirely checked speculation.

It would indeed be difficult to prove any charge of maladministration against the Federal Reserve Board. The charges advanced, while extremely interesting in theory, are after all nebulous and highly speculative. The incident goes to prove that under the present system it would indeed be difficult to organize a board that could for long under most opportune circumstances maladminister the affairs of the federal reserve system. It is hedged about too much by advisers and divisors of authority, and that very fact affords the greatest safeguard to the public's interests.

## What of the Flag?

ALMOST countless stories have collected around the flag of the United States. Poems galore have been written concerning it. And yet the half has not been told. Somehow words are cold things wherewith to attempt to tell of that great and noble monument of ideals that the standard of a mighty nation symbolizes. For the flag of such a people stands for loyalty, for co-operation, for high and lofty purposes, for that which is beyond words and above the power of ordinary expression. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the flag of the United States, whose birthday is observed today, is highly honored by those who have tasted its beneficent protection?

History and the flag must ever march hand in hand. And the history that is symbolized in the flag of the United States represents some of the most glorious episodes of the world's evolving progress. It were of but little use to endeavor to paint its incidents for those who would refuse or did not care to appreciate their inner meanings, while such as have glimpsed something of its noble idealism do not need to hear such things. It is enough, therefore, to record that the spirit of Flag Day brings a heart-throb to countless thousands, even though they may not realize the presence of the actual day. June 14 is an outstanding date in the calendar of the citizen of the American Union.

## A Confused Keynoter

AN EDITORIAL in the New York Evening World, presumably written by Claude G. Bowers, who has been chosen to deliver the "keynote" address at the National Democratic Convention, attempts to outline a policy on the prohibition issue that will harmonize the dry and wet elements of the national Democracy. To Mr. Bowers's exceptional ability as an exponent of old-fashioned Jeffersonian-Jacksonian democracy this paper has previously testified, and the fact that such an adroit framer of phrases has failed to construct a plausible platform on which the Democrats can appeal to both drys and wets is the best possible proof that there is no apparent method by which this can be accomplished.

Basing his opposition to the national prohibition law chiefly upon its alleged invasion of "state rights," something that has never been defined by any national Democratic convention or other authority, Mr. Bowers suggests that the coming convention shall declare that the party is against:

"Any return to the saloon";

"Any return to unregulated traffic in liquor";

"Any attempt to make a state either dry or wet against its will," and for:

"Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Should the Democrats assembled in Houston adopt these suggestions of their distinguished "keynoter," they will not merely invite, but assure, defeat in November for the party candidates. Is it possible that the Democrats who aided in securing the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment can be deceived by the old familiar patter of "no return to the saloon"? The saloon was simply a licensed drinking place. Under state laws the saloon became such an intolerable evil that, first by local option laws, then by statewide prohibition, and finally by the Eighteenth Amendment, it was forever abolished. The opponents of prohibition declare loudly that they do not propose a return to the saloon. What they want is something of the kind of liquor traffic conducted in the Canadian Province of Quebec, which is constantly held up as a model for the United States to imitate. What methods of regulating the liquor traffic Mr. Bowers favors is not known. Before he asks the Democratic Party to call for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment he should state frankly just what is the difference between the "saloon" and a licensed "tavern," "café," or government retail liquor agency, such as exist in Quebec.

## Religious Co-operation in Japan

THE mass meeting of the Nihon Shukyo Taikai, that is of the Religions of Japan, which opened in Tokyo the other day, is worthy of the closest attention and encouragement wherever men are seeking to adjust themselves so that they may live together more harmoniously. The meeting has been very wise in that it has barred from its discussions matters of theological and doctrinal differences, and is turning its efforts toward making "the world a better place to live in."

This is not the first time that the leaders of Buddhism, Shintoism and Christianity, the three great religions of modern Japan, have sought to unite their endeavor in doing good. Before the World War the Japanese Minister of Home Affairs promoted a meeting of this sort, but, unfortunately, it came to nought. Sufficient tolerance and breadth of vision had not been achieved at that time. Subsequent efforts along the same line have shown progress, but it was not until the passage of the United States immigration law, containing the Japanese exclusion clause, that tangible results could be pointed to.

The more tolerant of the leaders in the three religions met at that time to discuss the law. The Christians were naturally under suspicion, since the United States is a Christian nation and the United States had just taken action which seemed to Buddhists and Shintoists to be un-Christian. The problem was discussed sanely and without anger, and the Buddhist and Shinto leaders came to see that the Christian religion could not be blamed for the political acts of Congress.

Nationalism has disappeared now, and is not expected to present itself at this meeting. The men and women attending it are interested in finding ways and means by which Christian, Buddhist and Shintoist may unite their efforts for moral improvement, both in Japan and in the relations among nations. Certain it is that co-operation among the great religions of the world will accomplish far more for the good of each than will that mutual antagonism which occupies so many pages of the world's history.

## British-American Women's Crusade

THE women of Great Britain and the United States are to stand together in a joint effort to commit their respective countries to a wholehearted acceptance of the proposal of Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. The millions of American women, represented in the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, have launched a campaign of education for the purpose of giving intelligent and constructive support to the Kellogg peace plan. They have asked the women of Great Britain to do likewise. In response to this invitation the British-American Women's Crusade has been organized to sponsor this joint peace education program.

The Women's Crusade in Great Britain will begin with the holding of a large number of public meetings all over the country at which resolutions will be put heartily welcoming the Kellogg proposal for the peaceful settlement of all disputes. Every member of Parliament and every parliamentary candidate is to be approached by a deputation of voters in his constituency asking him what action he proposes to take to forward the acceptance of this proposal by Great Britain. Finally, a great public demonstration is to take place in November in Albert Hall, to be addressed by many of the leading statesmen of the Empire. In all of these efforts the aim will be to put the heart and conscience of the people of the United States and England behind the outlawry treaty.

It is a significant event for the future peace and security of the world when the women of Great Britain and the United States join hands across the sea in a gesture of such proportions. These women, in both countries, may be counted upon to spread the hope of a warless world far and wide and to labor untiringly for its early and complete realization.

## The S. of Q. T.

THE S. of Q. T. is essentially an urban society, though whoever visits the metropolis of New York, or any other large city where turnstiles are used in connection with transportation, may become an honorary member. It has no dues, officers, meetings, or minutes. It grew from a "letter to the editor" printed in a New York newspaper, and, by evidence of later letters, is still growing. Spelled out at length, it is the "Society of Quiet Turnstilers," and the single qualification for membership is a personal effort to go through the turnstile without making unnecessary noise. The originator of the society discovered that this could be done, if one took the trouble, without delaying the traveler.

As turnstiles are customarily used, the user literally "crashes" through. The noise of the turnstiles is a constant addition to the unpleasant tumult of that underground world through which thousands and thousands of men and women daily travel. Most of them consider it a small item—but the noise of all the turnstiles together is a very large item. What the quiet turnstilers have discovered is that it is as easy, and very much pleasanter for the turnstiler, to go through without adding an individual crash. His reward is the consciousness of doing his part, however small, to make the world pleasanter for others as well as for himself.

One may believe that if the majority of those who pass through the turnstiles realized what would happen if each went through quietly the S. of Q. T. would be immediately and vastly increased. As things are, it is to the credit of human nature that the society is increasing. Even though the turnstiles seem to crash as loudly as ever, it is good to know about the quiet turnstilers.

## Editorial Notes

The political keynoters are ready to declaim their promissory notes to the people in behalf of their respective parties. The people are becoming more and more insistent that these notes should be payable in deeds rather than in words.

Apparently, the inventor of the televox is intent on giving his automaton as nearly as possible human habits as well as abilities. His latest improvement is a device to permit it to talk about the weather.

What a wonderful time the Iowa crows would have with the newly seeded corn if the farmers of that State should adopt the suggestion of the Governor of Nebraska to engage in a march on Washington.

Now that you have learned why a thole is sib to a nog, perhaps you'd like to become a regular tod and learn why a gam would be out of place in a nide.

Those who straddle an issue are generally riding a hobby.

## A Summer Pilgrim's Progress

ONE would never tire of the Oxenstrasse or the Amalfi Drive. Their beauty and attraction are perpetual. Likewise numerous trips over the Columbia River Highway in Oregon had not dimmed our appreciation. Therefore, when Ted and Laura proposed a day on the Highway, Jack and I were ready. Ted aroused our interest by suggesting as this year was Bunyan's tercentenary, we ought to celebrate by making our trip a "Pilgrim's Progress" affair. Jack and I agreed. Laura, however, said nothing.

It was one of those rare June days of which Lowell writes. So keenly did we feel its spell that there was no desire for converse, and we rode the first sixteen miles with hardly a word spoken. Someone asked if we had passed the Slough of Despond, to which Ted answered: "Oh, yes, long ago!" waving his hand in the general direction of the Columbia Slough.

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Jack wanted to know if Ted had his "scroll." Ted held up his "Blue Book." Our way, unlike the original Pilgrim's, was over a splendid hard-surfaced road, with wooded cliffs on one side and the river on the other. The mock orange or wild syringa was in its glory, and its glistening whiteness against a green background added much to the beauty of the landscape, as well as filled the air with perfume.

When we arrived at Crown Point, with its charming châlet and observation circle, we were in a mood to enjoy the view that unfolded to us. From Crown Point one can view the river for twenty-five miles in either direction. As we gazed at the palisades on the Washington side, Jack whispered to me: "Do you suppose those are the 'Delectable Mountains'?"

As we drove down from Crown Point through the "Figure Eight" with its eight loops—verily, a feat in the way of road construction—Ted met and conquered the Apollyon of speed! It would have been so easy to let the car coast around those curves! However, he kept his foot on the brake with praiseworthy discretion, stating that he had caught a glimpse of Mt. Caution while at the Point.

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We stopped a moment at Latourelle Falls, and Laura remarked in a conversational tone:

> How does the water
> Come down at Ladore?

We all laughed, and Jack exclaimed: "You'll have a chance to quote the whole poem before the day is over, so be prepared with your literary landmarks." A mile farther on we reached Shepperd's Dell, and climbed down into the canyon where we were well in view of the waterfall. We all looked at Laura expectantly, and she promptly responded:

> In sun and in shade,
> And through the wood-shelter,
> Among crags in its flurry,
> Helter-skelter,
> Hurry-scurry.

When we reached Bridal Veil Falls, Laura groaned and refused to be poetic. Although very suggestive of a bridal veil when you do see them, they are below the road and cannot be seen until you have gone around a curve and looked back. Then you are inclined to groan even as did Laura, for a flume and all the paraphernalia of a lumber mill have almost covered the natural setting. Jack, who knew the owner, said it was an ideal site for a mill, and the only reason we did not like it was because we were more poetical than practical. We dubbed him Mr. Worldly Wiseman, and refused to agree with him.

When we reached Wahkeena Falls, Laura began:

> Showering and springing,
> Flying and flinging,
> Writhing and ringing,
> Eddying and whisking,
> Spouting and frisking,
> . . . . .
> With endless rebound.

It was early for crowds, so we lingered. Ted dosed, and so soothing was the waterfall that we had to resort to strenuous measures to rouse him—he was the driver and we could not go without him! We called him "Sloth," and that did not awaken him to the need of proving the name a misnomer. Our next stop was Multnomah Falls, and we all waxed poetic; but Jack protested that we were neglecting Bunyan for Southey. I assured him that Bunyan burst forth into verse frequently, and there is no telling to what heights he would have soared had he traveled a highway like the Columbia.

When we reached Oneonta Gorge and walked into the deep, dark chasm, Jack remarked: "This must be the Castle of Giant Despair." "That was Doubting Castle, but there does not seem to be any doubt about this place," laughed Ted. There was no doubt about its temperature, for it was very cool; no doubt about its strength, for it was rock-walled; no doubt about its beauty, for it was moss-covered and fern-clad. The stream running through it was shallow, the stones abundant, so that we could easily make our way up the gorge to the waterfall a quarter of a mile back from the highway.

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We made a few stops on the return trip, content to enjoy the beautiful scenery as we rode. We reached Crown Point about seven-thirty, the sun was approaching the horizon, and we rejoiced at the chance to see the sun set from this vantage point. We climbed down the trail on the west slope of the cliff, found a level place to spread our robe, and prepared to enjoy the beauty before us. For some time we sat in silence. Then Laura spoke. "Do you recall that poem of Lucy Larcom's, 'The Brook That Ran Into the Sea'?" None of us did, but as Laura's ideas are usually good ones, we wanted to share this one.

"This whole scene made me think of it," said she. "In the poem the children asked the little brook why it hurried to the ocean when there were so many big rivers to go there; but the brook said it not only loved to run and to see the beautiful things and people it passed as it ran, and it loved the 'mighty Voice' which called it to be a part of the bigger activity and to mingle its sweetness with the ocean. Like the little brook doing its part, every detail of this vast panorama helps to make perfect the beauty of the whole. I have always remembered the two last lines of the poem:

> And meet it is that each should give
> His little to the All."

We pondered this, grateful to have our attention called to something other than the mere physical beauty, glad to dwell on the deeper significance of the scene before us. Ted spoke for all of us when he said: "Thank you, Laura, you have given us a glimpse of the Celestial City."

After a long pause Laura remarked: "Do you know, I have never read 'Pilgrim's Progress,' but I think I had better get the book tomorrow!" Of all things! So that's why she gave us "Southey" and "Lucy Larcom!"

G. L. M.

# Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

## A Department Working for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been, of late, quite a little discussion of a plan for a department of peace to be included in the Cabinet of the United States Government, to balance the Department of War. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in The Christian Science Monitor of May 15, 1928, made such a suggestion, as did the Monitor itself on May 17. To this proposal I agree—in main outline. I am in favor of a department of the Government equipped to work solely in the interests of peace. But a new department for this is not necessary. What is at present available can be utilized.

It will be recalled that the State Department is divided into two parts. One part handles the national Government's relations to the various states. The other part takes care of the Government's contact with foreign nations. In its first capacity the State Department is not concerned with foreign affairs. The second part or function is primarily concerned with the Nation's relations to foreign countries. It is this part that can be developed into a department of peace.

Now, my idea is that the name of the present "Department of State" be changed to that of the "Department of Foreign Affairs"; the "home functions" be transferred to the Department of Interior; and the remainder be strengthened and improved into an effective organ working for peace.

Such a plan is not new nor original with me. Tracy Lay, one-time Consul-General of the United States, in his book "The Foreign Service of the United States," advances such a proposal. He quotes several ex-Secretaries of State who have similar views. By strengthening the present department with better training methods, more money, and less politics, a strong force for peace can be developed. Certain it is that the present system is far from perfect. It is underpaid, undertrained and under many other handicaps. The recent Rogers bill has helped a lot, but more yet can be done. As Mr. Hughes said, on May 18, 1922, "Every American should feel ashamed that any country in the world should have a better diplomatic organization than the United States. It is not a matter simply of national pride; it is a matter of national security."

It might be pointed out that if a new and stronger department working solely for peace were developed and just one battleship were declared unnecessary as a result of its work, a saving of some $40,000,000 would have been made. This sum would run such a department for a long time and other such savings would be possible. As I have said, an entirely new department, involving additional expense, is not necessary. What the Nation already has can be improved. The present State Department (the entire Cabinet system, in fact!) can be reorganized. It can be made an effective organ for peace. As Tracy Lay says, "The true peacemaker is he who achieves an improvement in the processes of diplomacy. This can be America's greatest gift to the world."

Palo Alto, Calif. JOSEPH R. MCLAUGHLIN.

## "The Arsenal at Springfield"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time when nations are endeavoring at least to lay foundations for better relationships and consequently less armament, the inclosed verse from Longfellow's inspirational poem "The Arsenal at Springfield" has appealed to me with particular force:

> Were all the power that fills the world with terror,
> Were all the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
> Given to redeem the human mind from error,
> There were no need for arsenals and forts.

St. John, N. B. J. E. MAGEE.

## Grace King and George W. Cable

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Mr. Willis J. Abbot's recent enjoyable article on New Orleans, he referred casually to the resentment once felt toward George W. Cable, because of his descriptions of New Orleans people. This prejudice died out long ago.

When Mr. Cable was in the heyday of his popularity as a novelist, except in that section of the country about which he was writing, Richard Watson Gilder, guest of honor at a dinner in New Orleans, spoke in high praise of him. But Grace King, daughter of the hostess, did not hesitate to express her opinion against Cable and all his works . . . "with a great sense of resentment, of having had our feelings hurt . . . I did not admire Cable and being foolish and young, I said so. Of course I understood even then that he was a genius, but he did not understand the Creoles."

The above memories from the days of her youth were told by Grace King some years ago, to a representative of the Boston Evening Transcript who was then on a visit to her home in New Orleans.

It seems that at this dinner Mr. Gilder asked Miss King why, if she so objected to Cable's stories, she did not write a better one of her native city. She accepted the challenge, and lays all her literary laurels to that inspiration. And, when George W. Cable returned to New Orleans in 1920 or 1921 Miss King and he were close friends, and she told him of this incident. "I understand him now," Miss King says today, adding:

> I would say he wrote too well about the Creoles. I wanted him to read something of his at a meeting of our Historical Society . . . we finally made arrangements. He captured the audience. Everybody rushed up and shook hands with him. Many of us never dreamed the day would come when we would shake hands with Cable. He told us a little story of a Confederate who served in the war, and was wounded. It was beautifully written and really the most compelling little incident I have ever heard. The hall was packed. When he finished everybody stood up, and I never heard such applause. I am glad that at last he got that compliment from New Orleans. He deserved it, not only as tribute to his genius, but as compensation for the way we had treated him. I am glad. He is an old man, very picturesque, very sad, with beautiful manners.

Boston, Mass. GUY DE BRIENNE.

## Protecting the Owners of Cars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It came to me a few days ago that, in order to make the stealing of cars more difficult, it would be well to have the original owner's name, name of car, engine number, serial, transmission and rear assembly numbers on the license plate. If, for instance, a license tag belonging to a Packard were found on a Cadillac, a police officer would feel justified in demanding an explanation. Should the original owner wish to sell the car his bill of sale would protect the purchaser. License tags so marked would prevent a great deal of indiscriminate use of such tags by thieves.

This plan has the approval of several insurance men in Chicago. LOUIS B. FOLEY.

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## The Number of Mexican Immigrants

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since a renewed discussion of the subject of immigration is in prospect in the United States, may it not be advisable to suggest that there should be, first of all, a careful study of the facts in the case? Everyone who is interested might well secure the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for 1927 (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.). One of the most hopeful statements regarding the present immigration is made on page 4 of that report:

> An interesting and, it may be said, wholly unexpected situation, and withal a thoroughly wholesome one, has developed from the present quota system as revealed by the figures showing the distribution by states of quota immigrants. The newcomers are spreading more evenly throughout the country than ever before. No longer is there the same concentration of the flow to the congested centers of population of the East; on the contrary, there is a marked drift to the central West and to the states beyond the Rockies. . . . Texas, a distinctly agricultural state, received 43,139 and lost but 1467, a net gain of 41,672. Of the Pacific coast states, California received 26,029 and lost 4954, a net gain of 21,075. Washington received 5440 and lost 1085, a net gain of 4335.

The most serious phase of the subject is that presented by Mexican immigration. The number of Mexican immigrant aliens admitted during the past four years was 66,786 in 1927, 42,638 in 1926, 33,378 in 1925, and 87,648 in 1924. What is the total number of Mexicans now residing in the United States? The report for 1926 says (page 10):

> In view of the very considerable number of Mexican aliens presumed to be illegally in this country, it is safe to say that over 1,000,000 Mexicans are in the United States at the present time, and under present laws this number may be added to practically without limit.

It would be interesting to know just what political philosophy lies behind the action of the United States in placing no numerical limits on Mexican immigration and strictly limiting a country like Holland to an annual quota of 1648. If the quota system were appled to Mexico, her annual allotment would be 1557. Whatever quota system may be finally adopted for European immigration, may it not be well to ask that the same quota system be applied to Mexico? HERMANN STYLES FICKE.

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